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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2380.

MERCHANTS PLAN A FAIR

Proposal for Day for the Island Visitors.

HAWAII Day, when there may be gathered at the Capital men and women from every island and each settlement on the islands, is the plan which is to be worked out in the form of some concrete proposition by a committee of the Merchants' Association. The association was called upon to consider the question by the presentation of the following letter from F. R. Helm, at the meeting held yesterday afternoon:

Honolulu, H. T., May 2nd, 1902.
The Merchants' Association, Honolulu, H. T.

Gentlemen: I desire to bring to the consideration of the Merchants' Association the desirability of some united action toward securing an influx of people from the other islands to witness the races on the eleventh of June, or the observances on the Fourth of July, or any other special occasion that might seem best.

It seems to me that there can be no question but that the gathering of a large number of people from the other islands would tend to a closer and better feeling between Honolulu and the outside districts and would be quite a stimulus to trade.

Should we decide upon concerted action it would be necessary to select the best available date, arrange for excursion rates and devise entertainments and inducements, sufficient to attract the largest number of people.

While any special occasion might be selected as suitable for the purpose of discussing the matter, I would suggest among available dates the Fourth of July. In addition to the regular patriotic observances, there will be the rowing races at Pearl Harbor. Some time in July there is to be held here an Agricultural Fair, and it might be possible to arrange for this fair to be held during the week of the Fourth. In connection with the fair, it may be that some of the business houses would like to make an exhibit of their goods. I believe that the Jockey Club would arrange for a race meet. A theatrical troupe would no doubt make an engagement. Inter-island athletic events could be promoted. As for instance, baseball matches between the Hilo, Maui and Honolulu teams. Excursions on the railway—a ball. And many other special attractions could be arranged, sufficient to draw a great many people to Honolulu.

Perhaps the one point most vital to the success of such an undertaking would be the securing of excursion rates on all the steamers during this time, but I believe that this can be accomplished. It would then be necessary to thoroughly and aggressively throughout all the islands, advertise the attractions offered and the special excursion rates prevailing. Should this proposition meet with the approval of the association, of course some other date than mentioned might be found more suitable, and other more attractive features than those enumerated would readily suggest themselves.

Hoping that after consideration you may find this worthy of favorable action, I am,

Very truly,
P. R. HELM.

When the reading was finished there was some discussion of the plan and it developed early that the members of the association were heartily in favor of some such action for the purpose of bettering trade relations. The Fourth of July was considered as primarily the day of Hilo, as there has been for some time a race meeting held there on that day. This and other points being brought out made it necessary that there should be put before the association a more concrete suggestion, and upon motion the chairman of the meeting appointed the following committee to look into the possibilities of the plan and report what may be done as to rates and attractions for the day. The committee is constituted as follows: P. R. Helm, W. W. Dimond and G. W. Smith.

Upon report of the committee on publicly the matter of the suggestion of Walter C. Weedon, for aid for the making of a tour of the United States with an illustrated lecture upon the islands, was taken up. There was some little discussion and the report of the committee, advocating the appropriation of \$100 a month for the support of the lectures, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Secretary Harris laid before the meeting all the correspondence in relation to the initial work of J. G. Pratt, upon his arrival in California on his way to Washington. The commercial bodies of San Francisco have joined in a memorial to Congress, through the Senators and members from their state, praying that aid be given to Hawaii, as set forth in the resolutions of the local chamber and association. The information of the action there comes in a letter from Mr. Charles E. Bancroft, secretary of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California.

The matter of the claim which is to be set up before Congress for relief for the Territory, was brought before the San Francisco bodies by Delegate Pratt in a letter which reviewed at length the history of the bubonic plague epidemic here, the course taken by the Board of Health for its suppression, the action of the Legislature in taxing incomes and providing for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the payment of the claims as adjudicated by the Fire Claims Court. In the course of the letter, which is signed by Mr. Pratt as a member of the Fire Claims Court, ap-

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



THE SCHOOL CHILDREN CELEBRATED MAY DAY.

KALAUOKALANI MAY STEP INTO KAULIA'S BOOTS.



DISAPPEARED FROM WASHINGTON. CAN'T BE SEEN FOR DUST.



JUDGE KEPOKAI IS STILL IN TOWN ENGAGED WITH THE FIRE CLAIMS.

DEACON TESTA AS HE WILL SOON APPEAR WITH HIS NEW GONNET.



PIONEER MILL'S ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT CONTRACTS

CONTRACTS have been let by the Pioneer Mill Company for the installation of the first of the series of electric power transmission plants, by which it is expected to utilize the water power of the mountain streams back of Lahaina, for the manufacture of electricity, which in turn will drive the irrigating pumps of the plantation. Orders have gone forward for the machinery and work upon the system will begin without delay.

The work, which will be done by Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, Ltd., will consist of the installation of a Pelton water wheel, sufficient to develop with a general electric generator 250 horse-power. There will be constructed a copper transmission line from the generator to the plantation, where one pump will be immediately connected with an electric motor of 160 horse-power. This will enable the pump to be run to its present capacity.

The power will be drawn from the Honokawili gulch, where the mountain water has a fall of 560 feet, sufficient to generate 340 horse-power. The water,

is brought down to the power station by an eighteen-inch pipe line of spiral riveted pipe, in length some 1400 feet, which is now being laid by the plantation company. The water will be delivered to a thirty-six-inch wheel, which will develop the power.

The plantation has four water rights in the vicinity of Lahaina which are capable of development, and it is the plan to utilize the power from three of these as soon as possible. While the present plan is in the nature of an experiment, there are no problems which have not been met successfully here, as at the Waianae plantation, and the engineers believe the plant will run successfully from the first. The plant will be installed by C. T. Holloway, of the firm, whose experience with hydraulics here has fitted him for the work.

The machinery and setting up for operation will cost the plantation in the neighborhood of \$35,000. With this expenditure there is calculated a saving of \$50 a day upon the one pump alone. In the near future it is expected to have three pumping stations equipped with electric power, with a consequent greater saving.

VISIT OAHU PLANTATIONS.

B. F. Dillingham Entertains a Large Party of Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham were the hosts Friday and Saturday of a party which made a thorough inspection of several of the sugar estates of the island. In the party were Commissioner John Barrett, Captain and Mrs. Matson and Miss Matson, Mr. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. and Miss Spivale, and J. J. Coffey.

The party left the city in a private car Friday morning, and looking through Ewa and Oahu plantations, reached Waiakula for luncheon. The afternoon was given up to Waiakula plantation, where mill, pumps and field were inspected thoroughly. The night was spent at Haleiwa, and Saturday morning the party, augmented by Bishop and Miss Nichols, went on to Kahuku. The return was made Saturday afternoon. The trip was most enjoyable for everyone.

Lahaina Notes.

LAHAINA, May 2.—The bark C. D. Bryant, Captain Golly, arrived at Keenapali last Sunday, the 27th inst., twenty-eight days from Seattle, with a cargo of coal for the Pioneer Mill Co.

The schooner C. H. Merchant, Anderson master, finished discharging her cargo of lumber last Tuesday and cleared for Port Townsend Wednesday, 29th inst.

THE TUGS.

Looked Like a Clear Case of Time Being Money.

When time was called for the first pull on Saturday night in the tug-of-war tournament, the All Americans, like the policeman when the man was killed, were not there. Somebody said that they had contracted a chill.

They were to have hunk-bunked the lean, lank men from Longshore, and the latter gained a point by default. To appease the audience a scratch team was persuaded to try conclusions with the old men of the beach and they gave up the ghost after 7 minutes 54 seconds.

The Wela Ka Hae and the Portuguese, who took the cleats next, were the real thing. The betting indicated that the Manuel-Anton hui would be trekking over the ties in 20 minutes. Thirty-six minutes, all but a fraction, was registered by the clock before the pride of Punchbowl collapsed.

If the Public Works team were doing their best they are meat for the Pacific Hardware crowd, when they come together. It is open to doubt, however, if they exhibited their true form on Saturday, in fact it looked very much like a case of time being money.

HILO, May 1.—It is probable the Hilo Shipping Co. will abandon the idea of running a gasoline steamer around the island and will purchase a properly equipped steamer instead. The change is contemplated on account of the demand for shares in the new company and the desire of local merchants to patronize the line.

WAITING FOR FEDERAL LAW

Although Prof. Shorey frequently reports to the Board of Health the sale and use of adulterated and impure foods in Honolulu, prosecutions of those dealing in such are rare. Aside from a few prosecutions for the adulteration or dilution of milk, the Board of Health has not in the past year proceeded against any offenders under the Pure Food act of 1888.

"There are two reasons for it," explains Prof. Shorey. "In the first place local merchants buy their goods on the Coast in good faith and sell them in good faith. They have no means of knowing that a can of this or that is impure, or a bottle of this or that is adulterated until complaint comes in from customers. I endeavor to locate in a general way the make of goods liable to be dangerous and give this information to merchants and the public. An I say, the merchant, in the sale of canned and bottled goods is innocent in the matter of disposing of impure articles, and it seems not just fair to prosecute him."

"The second reason why prosecutions have not been vigorously pressed is the danger of running up against the Interstate Commerce laws. Many States have no pure food regulations. Anything with their goods, California, for instance, has no law like the one we are endeavoring to enforce. Were we to forbid California imports under our law, on account of impurities, however desirable it might be, it would almost surely lead to complications of a very serious nature."

"What we want and what is and will be necessary, is a Federal act on this matter—an act that will apply to all States and Territories. With a general act of this kind we will be enabled to proceed against any offender under our law, and the packer of impure foods on the mainland will speedily get his deserts."

O. M. Cooke's Arm Broke.

While returning from Luakaha Saturday afternoon O. M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, met with an accident as the result of which he is sustaining a fractured arm. On the road was a phaeton driven by Mrs. Montague Turner, and this was followed by the buggy of Mr. Cooke. A break in the harness of Mr. Cooke's rig caused a runaway and a collision with the phaeton in front, resulting in the wreck of both vehicles, the injury of one of Mr. Cooke's horses to the extent that it had to be shot, the breaking of Mr. Cooke's left arm, and the breaking of a rib of Mrs. Turner's maid. The party telephoned for hacks and arrived in town in the late afternoon. Mr. Cooke, as well as could be expected on Sunday, He will be about today but will have to carry his arm in a sling for some time to come.

Howe Gone.

The recently libeled schooner Frank R. Howe, called for the Sound on Saturday. Her owner, Captain Walters, was in command. Captain Atkinson, her late master, shipped as second mate. Captain Walters, who recently came down from the Coast, immediately on his arrival, settled the cases of the crew in which judgment had been rendered and compromised in the matter of the cases pending against the schooner.

MUST PUT IN CLAIMS

Waikiki Road Case Nearing Its End.

(From Monday's daily.)

CLAIMS for damages by the widening of the Waikiki road according to the plans of the jury which met recently, must be filed today. There are a few of the proposed bills ready for consideration by the Superintendent of Public Works, but the principal ones are yet to come. These will be in today and the prospects are that there will be a merry fight made for a change in the lines of the proposed road.

The principal objection made so far is to the plans of the jury affecting the Hotel Annex property and the residence occupied by Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane, opposite. The former was the home of the Princess Pauahi Bishop and the latter that of Queen Emma. According to the plans of the jury, which seem to have been reached by the putting down of straight lines, the curve in the road at the Annex property will be eliminated. To do this something like ten feet will be cut off and the line of coconut trees on the mauka side of the lily pond, and the pond itself, must make way for the improvement.

On the mauka side, the line of the street touches the row of date palms, which were placed there thirty years ago by Queen Emma, and, crossing diagonally to the old Chinese washhouse on the edge of the stream, takes out all of the palms but one. The changes will be radical in their effect upon the character of the road, and will take away much of the charm of the street, which now furnishes one of the most perfect tropical touches to the entire roadway.

The announcement recently that this change would be made had its effect yesterday, for there was all day long a throng of people about the Annex photographing the lily pond and the grove of coconut trees. This has been in the past one of the most pictured features of the entire Waikiki district, not even excepting Makee Island. The lilies, with their pink and blue shades in vivid contrast to the green pads, show at their prettiest in the morning, and many pilgrimages are made to the beach to enjoy the scene. This was one of the particular delights of the Princess.

The alteration of the other side of the road, where the Queen Emma residence is occupied by Mrs. Macfarlane, under a ten years' lease, will be just as marked, for it is hardly likely that there could be any successful moving of the great palms. They are delicate trees at best and attempts to move others as old, in the past, have not been successful. The representatives of the lessees and the owners of the property, Messrs. G. W. and F. W. Macfarlane and W. M. Graham, viewed the property yesterday and saw with great dissatisfaction the damage which will be wrought by the proposed changes. The tropical effects, the palms set by two allies, the containing the road to a perfectly straight line, all came in for criticism. There was made a suggestion which seemed to appeal to the interested parties, that the road remain curved, that the ground to be taken from the mauka side and that the date palms be left where they would divide the portion of the road given over to the street cars from that used for driving. This might have such a good effect that later the plan would be followed up and the entire driving portion of the road divided by the introduction of the palm row, making the effect one of great beauty.

Superintendent Boyd had his attention called to this feature of the road changes last evening. He said that in his opinion the changes would not greatly alter the appearances, owing to the fact that in both properties there are other palms, and in time there would be given even a greater look of tropical comfort by the broad roadway lined with trees. He said that to change the plans at this time would mean much delay and also considerable injustice. The Kapiolani estate has made a settlement with the Territory and there is now being removed a number of palms which were in the roadway as proposed. Also there would have to be a greater strip cut off the old cemetery, which would mean also the removal of a number of bodies. All of these conditions convinced him that the plan of the jury was probably the best that could be arranged at the present time, and there might be no advance made if the question was to be reopened upon each objection.

It is understood that action will be taken by the Hotel Annex proprietors today, but what form it will have is not known. There will be an effort to have either one or the other of the lines of palms retained and the roadway still made as broad as proposed.

When all claims are in it is the plan then for the Superintendent of Public Works to review them, and if he finds any excessive he has the authority to appoint a commission to look into the claims and settle them.

L. S. Thompson, government physician at Kauai, has been granted a three-months leave of absence by the Board of Health. His place will be temporarily filled by Dr. J. L. McClelland.

PRIMARIES KEEP OPEN

Republicans Make No Change in Rules.

AFTER four hours' constant discussion in which there was an occasional flash of feeling, but without good feeling throughout, the Republican Territorial committee Saturday evening passed the clause of the new rules of the party, providing for an open primary election. The vote stood 27 to 4, and to reach it every amendment offered to section 17, that in point, was withdrawn.

There were many considerations urged for the changing of the provision, but finally the sentiment, which carried with it the committee, was that the rule of the Territorial convention giving power to the committee to change rules, specifically provided that there should be no alteration of the intent and this the pledge of a closed primary was considered to make. Beginning with Committee member Renton, the advocates of the closed primaries began to agree with Chairman Stewart, who, while making the motion for the passage of the provision, admitted that he had intended to vote for the McCandless resolution, and finally the vote was taken and the meeting adjourned without other action to show for the long talk.

During the thorough discussion of the proposals of Messrs. McCandless, Cooke and Ridgway, it was developed that a great majority of the membership of the committee was in favor of the closed primary. There were twenty-eight votes represented in the committee and it was indicated by the discussion that the plan for closed precinct club rolls would have carried by not less than 21 to 7, had there been taken a vote upon the merits of the question. This was shown in the various debates, there being no members of the committee taking part in the fight against the closed primary except Messrs. Wright, Wilcox and Stewart. But when the members began to indicate their intention to accept the interpretation of the rules which prevented action, it was made a landslide and every one except Colonel Fisher and the proxy for Ridgway conceded the point and withdrew from the contest.

The effect of the open primary was minimized by the action of the committee in accepting the substitute of Coelho for rule 16, which had been passed at the previous meeting, and with a new section introduced by him, and which went over until the next session, there will be little chance for stuffing primary elections, though none of the substitute plans are expected to give the protection which would come from the closing of the rolls for investigation of the status of voters. Under this clause as it now stands there can be nominations for members of the district committee and for delegates to the Territorial convention, only at a meeting of the club for that purpose. This meeting is set down for the fourth Friday in July by the rules and although it may be adjourned from time to time, the additional provisions, that ballots must be in the hands of the candidates and friends the day before the primary, limits it to not more than one day prior to the voting, and the provision that candidates must be enrolled before they are named makes it impossible for outsiders to make a fight for a place in the party councils unless they begin in time to be unmasked.

When the committee met in its rooms Saturday evening there was a large attendance both of members and outsiders. As soon as the meeting had been called to order by Chairman Kennedy, Stewart read the report from the committee which had been named to see the Governor and president of the Board of Health. The report tells how Governor Cooper talked pleasantly with the members and how President Sloggett refused to discuss the subjects, though meeting the members pleasantly, and then adds the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Board of Health would promote the public good and the peace and welfare of the Leper Settlement by reconsidering the resolution with reference to the removal of Father Wendelin and."

"Resolved, That the board would further devote the public good if it would provide some plan for the temporary accommodation at the Kailua Camp, or at some other place of such patients as are especially affected by the operation of the crusher so that the same may be operated temporarily until the urgent demand for material be met or until the legislature shall take action and provide for the removal of the asylum to the crusher."

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Board of Health by the secretary of the committee."

When this report had been read and there were a number of communications read by the secretary. One of these was from Secretary Coelho of the Fifth district committee, setting forth that there was a rule in that district prescribing that any voter at a primary election should have signed the club rolls prior to the day of election. Committee member Pigeaux called attention to the revised statutes, where it is provided that aliens upon declaring their intention to become citizens are authorized to vote in the Territories. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation. Other communications were from D. C. Lind, saying that action be taken immediately that the clubs might be organized for the campaign from E. A. Brazier of Mahukona, objecting to open primaries and from W. O. Aiken of Paila, indicating that the party should

be run by Republicans only, saying that those who object to this course are not working for clean politics. When consideration of the rules was once more resumed Coelho moved the reconsideration of rule 16, and then that it be amended by the addition of the following:

"Nominations for members of the district committee and delegates to the Territorial convention shall not be received and placed upon the primary ballots unless made at meetings held for such purpose, and no person shall be nominated unless he shall have enrolled his name in the precinct club prior to the placing of his name as nominee."

B. H. Wright led the opposition to this, saying it would cut out the voting for Independents, and Stewart thought it unnecessary, owing to the existence of a rule that the ballots should be completed the day before the primary. Coelho, in support of the motion, said that it would cut out the dark horse and the head horse alike, and told the story of how George Hons defeated Kaiue at Wailuku, losing that statesman to the Republican party. After some discussion along the same lines the addition was passed as offered.

This led up to the fight over section 17 that of the open primary, the subject coming up on the substitute of McCandless which was offered last week. This reads as follows:

"No person shall be entitled to vote at a Republican primary unless he shall have the qualifications of a voter of the precinct, and if called upon shall be compelled to take the following pledge: 'That he will support the Republican ticket and its nominees in the next general election.'"

J. P. Cooke at once offered the following as an amendment for the substitute:

"No member of a precinct club shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless his name shall have been enrolled in the club at some time up to twenty-four hours before the day of the primary election. The rules for registration in each precinct shall be provided by the executive committee of each precinct club."

Immediately J. W. Jones, for Ridgway, presented the following pledge, which was accepted by Mr. Cooke and made a part of his motion.

"Any person enrolling in a precinct club shall subscribe to the following pledge: 'We, the undersigned, declare our allegiance to the Republican party and hereby pledge ourselves to vote the Republican ticket at the next general election.'"

This brought out the surprise of the meeting when Representative Dickey wanted to know if the pledge was to be binding, if so, it would lose strength for the party. He said if there was a man on the ticket whom one's conscience would not permit him to vote for, there should be no pledge for voting. He said he did not want to be tied up to vote for all nominees. Jones at once attacked the position of the speaker, saying he was surprised to hear such sentiments from a man in the committee. Colonel Fisher said that he wanted to remind Mr. Dickey that the committee was making rules for Republicans and not for mugwumps and that any man ashamed to sign the pledge ought not to be permitted to vote at the primaries. McCandless said he was opposed to a full pledge for the reason that he thought well-known citizens should not be compelled to take it. Renton said he was personally opposed to oaths and he thought the precinct clubs should have something to say.

Wilcox said he could not see that any plan proposed was an improvement upon the old system. He continued that any closing of the rolls would make Hawaiians suspicious, and prevent them from registering at all.

Cooke insisted that if a Republican was a good enough party man to take an oath, then he was good enough to call at the polls early and register. Stewart declared that the committee had no power to change the spirit of any rule adopted by that body. He showed Mr. Renton the name of an out-of-town Republican who said that the party would be beaten in the next election and that only hard work could save it. There was a rapid interchange, Renton deciding that he must break away from the amendment on the ground that the convention had the power alone. Cooke urged that the party was in a formative state last year and action taken then must not count as against action taken now, in the light of the election. Coelho explained that in every precinct club there was an oath provision and he thought this would be continued. Immediately upon Renton's announcement that he could not see how the committee could change a rule the tumbling began and everyone got under. The vote upon the section as reported came on and went through 23 to 4, Colonel Fisher, for himself and for McStocker and Walker being with Ridgway the only opponent.

The committee then listened to the reading of a new section, providing for complete rolls of voters, offered by Coelho, but adjourned without action.

Those present were Chairman Kennedy, Committee member Wright, Wilcox, Cooke, Fisher, Coelho, Huddy, Renton, Lane, Jones, Stewart, Kepoika, McStocker and Walker by Fisher, Ridgway by Jones, Estep by Stewart, Holstein and Maguire by Renton, Waipulani and McCann by McCandless, Baldwin by Dickey, Kahokuuluna by Coelho, Cox by Huddy, Sandow by F. T. P. Waterhouse and Brandt by Wright. Visitors were Messrs. Gilman Hoogs, Tawee, Reynolds, Crabbe, Gear, Dwight, Kaulukou, Olerau and Aylett.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING

I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Joseph Edgar of Germantown, Cal. "I was able to be around but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured and I am happy to say it has not since returned. Why not use this liniment and get well? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaii."

Mr. Amal, an agricultural expert of the Government government spent yesterday afternoon at the government nursery in company with Commissioner Taylor.

HAWAII'S TRADE BALANCE AND HOW IT WAS SPENT

TRADER netted the Hawaiian Islands roundly four and a half millions a year for the twenty years closing with the last century, and prepared the people of the Territory to expect the best of all good things. The figures showing the excess of exports, the imports of coin and the resulting trade balance have just been compiled from the reports of the Custom House, from 1880 down to the taking over of the revenue system by the United States Government on June 14th, 1900, by Thomas G. Thrum. The showing is of an aggregate of \$89,155,267.43, as the balance of trade for the two decades.

The accompanying table shows more than its first reading indicates. There has been in the financial history of the Islands a recurrence of periods of great prosperity and those in which the credit balance was quite low, owing to enlargements, machinery and the drafts upon the outgoing sugar exchange for comforts and luxuries. While these are clearly marked in the return showing the trade credit, there has been little done in the way of investment outside the Islands to take up the balance.

The two periods of the greatest wealth have been followed by periods of depression, one due to causes outside the Territory and the other to demands for the payment for investments. Thus in the first decade covered by the report, the era of the greatest prosperity came about 1888 and 1889, when, as one of the kamaainas put it the other day, "everybody had more money than he needed." Then it was that sugar men here began to make investments abroad, for the croaker in the land then howled as now, "Better not have all one's eggs in the one basket." There was a purchasing of ranches, of city property, even of street railroads and of banks abroad. The aggregate which went into American investments in that time must have been in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, coupled as it was with minor investments for several years prior thereto.

Of all that sum, the same authority says there was not a single success made, but most people who bought have been willing to sell on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar ever since. This includes, of course, only those men who have remained here, for there have been others who went from here to take their homes on the mainland, who have prospered just as well there as they did here. But of the ranches and town lots, the vineyards and the orchards, owned by the monied men here, there has not been recorded a single instance where the profit was as great as it might have been with the investment of the money at home.

With this statement as to the amount of capital taken out of the country directly, leaving out of consideration the amounts paid out for the use of German and English money, and the dividends paid to citizens of those nationalities, as well to American non-resident owners of shares in the plantations, for these could not even be estimated with accuracy, there has been practically the whole of the profits of the twenty years put back into the country in the form of improvements in the plantations themselves, or of the cities of the group of islands.

In this connection it must not be overlooked that there is a factor of expense which must be counted, but which cannot be put down with any approach of accuracy. Into this must enter the amounts paid out as commissions for the business done for Hawaii abroad, then would enter the question of freights on the imports, of itself a large item; again the insurance features, all three, marine, fire and life, being great sums when it is taken into consideration that there is almost complete protection carried by the owners of property, and vast sums in personal insurance. While these sums would be found to be large ones if it was possible to have them segregated from the general business of the community for the past two decades, there is another factor almost as great, the expenditures by Hawaiians in their tours of the world. This amount has been variously estimated by business men, but one banker has put it at above \$750,000 annually, saying that he has issued letters of credit for sums which seem enormous to single travelers.

The expense of the mainland homes of sugar men must not be considered a minute item, either, for this would account for a few millions of the total of the investments of the period which showed the greatest prosperity. Then to these are added by those who consider the entire situation certain other amounts covering investments in shipping enterprises, sugar refineries and affairs having a more or less close relation to the main industry of the Islands. All of these would account for a sum which is the only way any of the business men seen would attempt to touch it would be \$30,000,000 and would leave \$50,000,000 to be accounted for in the increase of the value of Island properties. This is easily done and more for in the opinion of such men as C. M. C. and P. F. Birmingham, though there is an absolute absence of statistics from which to draw facts for the support of the belief, there has been invested in the Territory in the twenty-two years past not less than \$100,000,000. How to get at the figures is, of course, a question which is hard of settlement and of a dozen persons who have been in business for the score of years, there was not one who would hazard even a rough guess. In 1880, according to the figures given in the Annual there was exported 45,000 tons of sugar. According to the same publication in 1901 the value of all the sugar plantations in the Islands was \$15,848,800. In that year the exports of sugar had grown to nearly 60,000 tons. If the percentage of value was carried out it would be a fair estimate to place the value of sugar estates in 1880 at \$12,000,000. That these figures are nearly far is shown by the statistics of 1890 during which year the exports of sugar in round numbers were 150,000 tons, while the values of sugar properties

had risen to \$29,815,590.

At the present time the paid-up capital of the sugar estates whose shares are listed on the exchange here is above \$45,000,000, while the stocks of other corporations promoted during the period add to this total \$5,000,000. There is certainly a sufficient number of corporations with large capital which are not on the exchange list, such as Honolulu plantation and others, to run this total up to more nearly \$50,000,000 than a lower figure. This, then, would account for everything in the line of profit made by the country in the score of years, except something like the original capital, which can be readily accounted for when one contemplates the Young building, with its million investment, and other great buildings, both semi-public and private, and the vast number of houses which dot the Islands all about.

As to the additional money which has come into the country above the profits, it need only be cited that the bonds, which are largely held abroad, amount to nearly \$7,000,000, of those noted on the exchange list, while there are other bonds and open accounts which would probably amount to a sum above that which has been named by financiers as the outside investments in the country during the period which is noted in the table. The table shows the following for each year:

Excess of exports over imports, annually, 1880-1900, and excess of specie imports over exports for same period; a healthy commercial exhibit. Compiled from various custom house reports by Thos. G. Thrum:

Year.	Excess export values.	Less excess specie imports.	Showing balance to trade credit.
1880	\$1,295,176 46	\$510,161 20	\$ 785,015 26
1881	2,337,457 92	236,628 55	2,100,829 37
1882	3,224,596 69	545,702 66	2,678,894 03
1883	2,509,103 79	651,738 73	1,857,365 06
1884	4,219,096 43	508,673 87	3,710,422 56
1885	5,328,273 43	659,470 70	4,668,802 73
1886	5,688,146 85	1,099,817 90	4,588,328 95
1887	4,763,206 61	878,776 78	3,884,429 83
1888	7,166,710 30	1,180,557 25	5,986,153 05
1889	8,435,560 77	1,102,805 05	7,332,755 72
1890	6,180,628 35	815,547 30	5,365,081 05
1891	2,918,305 62	954,355 25	1,963,950 37
1892	4,031,791 90	555,912 00	3,475,879 90
1893	6,454,980 51	983,631 00	5,471,349 51
1894	4,036,313 13	608,700 00	3,427,613 13
1895	3,134,353 11	374,232 50	2,760,120 61
1896	9,451,577 72	1,100,908 99	8,350,668 73
1897	8,319,147 10	1,155,575 00	7,163,572 10
1898	6,977,929 70	1,143,655 72	5,834,273 98
1899	6,553,164 86	2,832,370 83	3,720,794 03
1900	4,173,298 58	161,440 77	4,011,857 81

107,225,730 48 18,050,463 05 89,155,267 43
*Five and a half months to June 14.

MAUI HAS THE RACING FEVER

Commenting on the racing situation on Maui, the Maui News says editorially:

If we are to have any races on Maui this year it is about time that the Maui Racing Association should begin to move in the matter. Racing on Maui has practically been killed by offering miscellaneous purses and confining the entries to Maui bred horses. All this should be changed. Suppose for instance that \$1200 should be hung up for purses for the July races, divided as follows: \$500 for a trotting race, best two in three, free for all, \$300 for running race, three in five, free for all, \$100 trotting and pacing, free for all, \$100 running mile dash for Maui bred and \$100 trotting and pacing for Maui bred, with small purses or trophies for minor events. Such a program would bring all the best horses on the Islands and possibly one or two from the Coast, and the Maui people would be offered racing that they would come and pay to see, and by interspersing minor events, two good days of racing could be had from \$400 to \$500, if not more, would be returned to the association as entrance fees, which leaves from \$800 to \$900 to be provided for. One-third of this is now on hand, and with two days' racing, the admission tickets and privileges would make up the balance. It will go, if the association has the nerve and energy to undertake it.

Secretary Brown, Assistant Secretary Young and any other young men interested, will meet at the Y. M. C. A. at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of going to Manoa valley to select a site for the summer camp of the Association.

OF UNTOLD VALUE

The Information Contained in This Honolulu Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Honolulu who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint, pain in the back and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, or dark-colored urine, will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by this resident.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe of Nunanu street this city formerly a merchant and clerk, now a collector writes "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hilliker & Co's Drug Store and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hilliker Drug Co., Honolulu, whole sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CEREMONY AT TEMPLE Opening Exercises of Japanese School.

(From Monday's daily.)

The opening of the new primary schools for Japanese under Buddhist auspices was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Buddhist Temple grounds on upper Fort street with much ceremony. The grounds were in gala attire with decorations consisting mostly of Japanese lanterns, striped red and white bunting, flowers, leaves and flags, and the premises presented an animated appearance, as the majority of the children were brightly colored kimonos.

The primary school begins its existence with 124 boys and girls and will be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. H. Miyazaki, who arrived from Japan about two weeks ago. These teachers come to Honolulu from Hiroshima, highly recommended. It is their purpose to teach to the children the pure Japanese language, such as they would be taught if they were in Japan. There will also be instruction in English. The Buddhist religion is not to be taught the children, and it will not form a part of the school curriculum.

A marquee, erected upon the lawn, was radiant with a kaleidoscopic blending of colors in bunting, with which the sides were enclosed. Red and white strips of bunting surrounded the cool gathering place and strings of Japanese lanterns were festooned in and about the tent. The interior was arranged with benches and chairs for the seating of the school children and the visitors. The roll was called preparatory to the children being marched into the school room in the lower part of the temple. Consul and Madame Saito were interested spectators during this process.

The school room was decorated with strips of red and white bunting running around the entire room. The entrance was marked by Japanese flags. Upon the speaker's desk was a vase filled with flowers. Directly behind the desk was a doorway with a purple curtain hung across it. This was the shrine. Above the arch were pictures of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, flanked by several small flags. The guests were given seats at the sides of the room, the children occupying desks in the center.

Dr. S. Kobayashi presided at the exercises, and the speakers were Y. Takakura, Y. Soga, I. Mori, K. Inouye, O. Shioda, Consul M. Saito and Y. Suga. All spoke of the appreciation they felt in such a school established in Honolulu, inasmuch as the young children would be given an opportunity to lay the foundations for a thorough knowledge of their own language, as well as English.

The exercises opened with a chorus by a dozen little misses, who chanted in a manner which won the approval of their elders. Mr. Miyazaki, the teacher, read from a scroll the Emperor's approval of the pursuit of education, which was listened to with profound attention.

Following the exercises the children were regaled with lemonade, cake and sweets.

There was a continuation of the celebration last night under the canvas tent, where an entertainment in the form of old-fashioned Japanese dances, monologues and singing was given before an audience which numbered between three and four hundred people. A stage, raised about three feet from the ground, was covered with matting and was lighted at either end by several "hot" boards on which candles were moved about the stage as the requirements of the various performers demanded. There was a large representation of the business men of the Japanese community present and a sprinkling of foreigners.

Dr. Imouyome and K. Wada, were capital monologuists and kept the audience continually in laughter with their odd sayings and attitudes. A samisen player appeared upon the stage with Dr. Kobayashi, who was grotesquely costumed in a kimono covered with banana leaves. On his face was a black mask of hideous aspect, which at first terrified the children, but their fear turned to wonder when they saw this strange being drink from a glass. Dr. Kobayashi sang a song which seemed to strike the audience as being quite humorous, judging from the applause and laughter. Following this number, a male fan dancer appeared. To the accompaniment of a samisen and singer he executed a dance in which the flourishing of the fan, posing, grimacing and cat-like movements seemed to be the principal features. A sword dance followed. This was a Japanese deikate exhibition in which some striking attitudes were assumed much to the delectation of the audience. The dance began with easy glides over the stage, which soon changed to sharp, decisive motions, the opening and shutting of a fan, and stamping the floor with the feet. Finally the fan was thrown away and a huge Japanese sword was drawn from its sheath in the dancer's waist sash and then followed a series of "crazing" motions and postures, which seemed to end in the death of an imaginary foe. The entertainment concluded with the playing of the national anthem on a violin. Several invited guests repaired to the study of the temple afterwards, where refreshments were served.

Easy access to the woods of the Tantalus region will be had soon, by means of a fine trail which is now being built by Charles S. Desky. The trail starts at the upper terminus of the Pacific Heights railroad and winds as easy grade to the timber line. The intention is to prepare the way for tramp hunting and excursions and to give opportunity for those who wish to reach the woods and to the higher elevations for peniciling.

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There is no place in the world where a chiffonier is so much needed as in Honolulu.

In this climate where ladies require many changes of clothing there is a demand for space in which to put things away. One of our chiffoniers will not only be a convenience but add to the appearance of your chamber.

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Come and see these goods—they include all kinds and the prices are low.

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Is considered—and deservedly so—to be the best in the city, the reason being that we employ men who understand their business and we give it our attention.

Mattresses made to order. French polishing and furniture repairing.

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The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc. Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles, Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders for first-class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated booklet of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MOST COMMON AILMENT

More people suffer from rheumatism than from any other ailment. This is wholly unnecessary too for a cure may be effected at a very small cost. G. W. Westcott of Meadowdale, N. Y. writes "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for some time and it has caused me much suffering. I concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm and am pleased to say that it has cured me." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE WEEK just closing has been one of inactivity for the brokers and there is little chance that the figures which have been made during it will have effect upon the future markets, when once again there is some activity injected into the exchange. There is no doubt but the fact that sugar is now very low, and that the plantations themselves are counting the cost of manufacture in cents to see what may be saved, has its effect upon the would-be investors in sugar shares. There is no reason to believe that the market will remain in the dumps once sugar reaches its normal price, but there is a feeling among the factors some feeling that the result of the depression and the Cuban crop being marketed will be a period during which these figures will stand. For this reason there may be a short period of waiting for brightening, every one believing that the depression in values cannot last and that their recovery will be swift when it comes, and also that it cannot be long delayed.

The first sale of Hawaiian Commercial for many months was recorded during the week, the sale being of twenty shares which brought \$33. The price of the stock when it was last dealt in here was \$30, but the price in San Francisco two weeks ago was \$5 higher than the price had been here. Other than this there was not a single new price made, unless the sale of 10 Olua accessible at \$2.25, having only 15 shares at 15 quarter higher, could be taken as marking any real change. Kihel sold in a block of 75 shares at \$10.50, and McBryde at \$5, for 50 shares. The price of Ewa remained at the same, and the sales were small, only 35 being offered, and taken as soon as placed upon the market. There was some stiffening in the holding of Walluku, which showed up with a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first of the month.

A great deal of satisfaction is felt in financial circles that the Rapid Transit bonds which were being negotiated for by E. H. Rawlins of Boston and San Francisco, were found to be just what were wanted and the sale completed. The firm takes \$315,000 of the bonds, being the former holdings of the Rapid Transit company, the security is rated at the top in San Francisco, where the house has a branch, and the preliminaries now being taken for an increase both of the stock and the bonded indebtedness of the concern is in line with the plans to be ready to take advantage of any movement for extensions, which may appear advisable in the future. There has been little inquiry for local bonds, the only transaction, off the board, being a sale of \$10,000 of Pacific Heights Railroad bonds, the seller being C. H. Deaky and the purchaser a prominent attorney, who has a building site on the Heights, and who contemplates putting up a house. The fact that the Rapid Transit road is planning to make the connection with this line immediately has had a good effect upon the security and there are excellent prospects for more doing.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

There have been several sales during the last week, the prices being somewhat below the former ruling figures for similar properties. The sales include two of the Campbell houses and one of J. S. Walker's at the rear of his homestead. The house at the corner of Wilder avenue and Kewalo street has been sold to Mrs. J. M. McClesney for \$7500. The one immediately adjoining is now the property of the Rev. E. S. Macleay, who paid for it \$4500. The house at the corner of Pili and Young streets has been sold to Capt. Parker of the dredger, the consideration being \$4500. Another sale which will be recorded soon is that of the house of M. Brach in Kinau street which has been purchased by Mrs. Julia Afong. The price is reserved, though it will show a slight decline in baseball tract property.

Activity in College Hills marks the week, otherwise quiet in lots. There have been several inquiries and negotiations are close to sales in more than one case. It is understood that Theodore Richards is contemplating the erection of a residence on the main avenue very soon. There are foundations and frames going up for several new houses in the outer sections of the tract and plans are being made for the construction of others. The proposing builders are keeping quiet until they have made all their plans.

George P. Castle has commenced the erection of a two-story cottage on the Nuuanu valley side of his Pacific Heights lot. This is close to the residence of J. B. Atherton. It will be completed ready for occupancy within the month according to the present outlook. Plans are being prepared for a cottage for Col. W. F. Allen upon his property just above the Castle site and Mrs. W. C. Parke, who immediately adjoins Col. Allen, is having preliminary sketches made for the house which she proposes to have built during the coming summer. H. A. Parmelee also has under consideration the building of a residence upon his lot on the upper levels at one.

Among the downtown dealers there is little doing except the placing occasionally of a small lot where the building is not in the present prospects. The upper Nuuanu valley and the Kalia subdivisions lead in this activity. The most important building which is to be offered soon is that of the Kapiolani Estate at the corner of Alakea and King streets. This will be an ornamental building of terra cotta and brick. It will be prepared for stores and offices, none of which, except those for the estate itself, being under bid as yet, and there is planned for the third floor a hall which will be used for the exhibition of the collection of curiosities and Hawaiian historical pieces, made by the Queen Dowager and continued by her nephews. Bids will be asked for the building next week according to the present plans.

The plans of the Odd Fellows to erect a building on their lot at the corner of Chaplain lane and Fort street have fallen through, for the present at least. The reason for this was the high tenders made under each of the various plans for which bids were asked. The first kind of building proposed was of Colusa sandstone, the second one story stone, and the rest pressed brick and terra cotta trimming, and the third of Hawaiian stone trimmed with the Colusa sandstone. The bids received for the various sections are here given. In each case where the addition is made it represents the price of the Colusa stone in the contract, that bid being the figure of McGilvray for the sawed stone:

Section No. 1—
Haw. Eng. & Con. Co., \$83,217.21 + \$32,050 = \$115,267.21; J. F. Bowler, \$87,800 + \$32,050 = \$119,850; M. B. McGowan, \$89,430 + \$32,050 = \$121,480; A. Harrison Mill Co., \$94,491 + \$32,050 = \$126,541.

Section No. 2—
Haw. Eng. & Con. Co., \$96,676.71 + \$7,010 = \$103,686.71; Lucas Bros., \$101,326 + \$7,010 = \$108,336; J. F. Bowler, \$107,184 + \$7,010 = \$114,176; A. Harrison Mill Co., \$107,650 + \$7,010 = \$114,660; M. B. McGowan, \$109,205 + \$7,010 = \$116,215.

Section No. 3—
Haw. Eng. & Con. Co., \$87,397.21 + \$26,750 = \$114,147.21; J. F. Bowler, \$91,390 + \$26,750 = \$118,140; M. B. McGowan, \$93,930 + \$26,750 = \$120,680.

The first bid for the first section came in at \$13,000 below the price at which it appears, but the error was ascribed to a clerical one and consequently there was no objection made to the perfection of the tender. But that was fatal to the project, for when the lodge took up the matter there was a unanimous decision to have it laid aside for the present at least. The corporation may now undertake the cutting back of their present building so that it may conform to the line of Fort street, which would involve, perhaps, the placing of a new entrance and the putting in of modern fronts for the store rooms.

The organization of the McCully Land Company, which is to take over the Pawaa tract from the Walkiki Land and Loan Association, is practically complete. The papers are now being drawn and there will be a meeting for the election of officers this morning. The officers will be drawn from the list of the new subscribers of the stock of the company, it being the intention of the corporation backers to make a new deal in the handling of the lands. The corporation will be organized on a basis of \$80,000 capital, with privilege of increase to \$300,000. The publication that Mrs. McCully-Higgins retains an interest is denied on authority.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was held in San Francisco April 9. Of the one hundred thousand shares of the company, 87,238 shares were represented. The following directors were elected for the coming year: H. F. Baldwin, S. T. Alexander, Edward Pollock, E. H. Walsh, Wallace Alexander, and Albert Meyer. Commenting on the meeting the Financial Letter says:

"The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was held during the week. Elsewhere we publish a report of the vice president, Albert Meyer, and the secretary. Considering the great scarcity and the high price of labor in the islands, the drought, and the prevailing low price of sugar, the statement is quite satisfactory. The company wrote off over \$300,000 on account of depreciation in the value of mills and other property. It paid its operating expenses, the interest on its bonds and \$150,000 dividends, and had a small surplus over. Considering all adversities which it suffered, this is regarded as quite satisfactory and a fair result for the year. The crop for this year will be comparatively small. The crop for 1903 is estimated at 20,000 tons. A careful study of the annual statement will prove exceedingly interesting."

The annual report of President and Manager Baldwin of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was made public in San Francisco after the annual meeting of the company. The report shows that the total of the crop for 1901 was 26,086.70 tons. The crop now being milled will be taken from 2925 acres. While it was at first expected that this would yield 20,000 tons, the drought has so affected the yield that it will not exceed 16,000 or 17,000 tons. From 4524 acres the crop of 1902 is expected to yield from 25,000 to 27,000 tons of sugar. The Kihel crop for the same year is expected to be of the same size. The cost of the manufacture of sugar for 1902 is estimated at from \$2.37 to \$2.40 a ton, whereas the old mill made the cost \$5.42.

The cultivation contracts of the company cover 3934 acres and are held by 239 men. The labor situation is believed to be better and the outlook is said to be that there will be more men and better rates of wages. In regard to the water contracts it is said that the outlook for supply from the four streams is that there will be ten millions in twenty-four hours during the driest weather and twice that amount in showery weather. The statement is made that oil will be used for fuel about August, and that there will be no improvements undertaken during this year except the construction of a joint reservoir with the other companies which are to use the mountain waters from Honomau valley.

Onomea has returned to the dividend paying list, the rate of the new dividend being twenty cents a share. This was the first dividend paid by the company since that of April, 1901, when the rate was twenty-five cents a share. The estimated crop for 1902 is 2550 tons.

Bound Here.

The following vessels are bound for the Hawaiian Islands:

Bark St. Catherine, for Hilo; bark Hiderick Dhu, sailed from San Francisco for Hilo April 24; bark Annie Johnson, for Hilo; American-Hawaiian steamship Hyades, sailed from San Francisco April 17 for Honolulu; bark-entine R. G. Wilder, San Francisco for Honolulu, April 24; bark Olympic, for Honolulu, schooner Rosamond, San Francisco for Honolulu, April 25; bark Mauna Ala, San Francisco for Honolulu, April 24; bark R. P. Ritbet, Mo-

hican and W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu, ship Emily F. Whitney, for Honolulu and Makaweli.

C. Koelling & Company is the name of a new corporation on this island. The business of the concern is the cultivation of the castor bean and the manufacture of its product into oil. The capital of the incorporation is fixed at \$20,000, divided into 1500 shares of \$20 each. The officers are C. Koelling, president, Frank J. Kruger, treasurer, Albert E. Harris, secretary. The corporation reserves the privilege to increase its capital to \$50,000, and has a tenure of 50 years.



MISS CATHERINE HERRIN.

SOCIETY has at length entered upon a busy season of outdoor functions which is hailed with undisguised pleasure by the devotees of fashion, for where but at a lawn fete can my lady display her pretty gowns, hats and parasols to the best advantage?

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg gave a dinner and dance last Monday at their Punahou residence as an "aufl wiedersehen" to Mr. J. F. Hackfeld, the German Consul. It was one of the pleasantest affairs ever given by the Isenbergs. The reception and music rooms were used for dancing. The drawing room, tastefully decorated in yellow, together with the lanais, were used as retiring rooms between dances. The smoking room off from the reception room was greatly enjoyed by the devotees of the fragrant Havana. Mrs. Isenberg looked well in a white crepe de chine relieved in a French manner by pink roses attached to black velvet bows and streamers. There were several pretty gowns in evidence. After the dancing small tables were placed in the dining room and on the lanais at which was served a bounteous supper of salads, sandwiches, almonds, olives, ice cream, cake and champagne. Dr. Hoffmann proposed the health of the guest of honor and everybody rose to sing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Among those present were Consul Hackfeld, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Humburg, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Du Roi, Mr. and Mrs. Brock, Miss Pauline Neumann, Miss Stansbury, Miss Humburg, Miss Grau, Miss Margaret Walker, Miss Agnes Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kichahn, Messrs. Hugo Franzius, Dulsenberg and Walker.

On Tuesday Mrs. Arthur L. Soule entertained twenty of her friends at the Hotel Annex in a most unique manner. In place of the latest fad "Ping-Pong," a progressive angling game was introduced. Two prizes were at stake, first and booby trophies. The first was captured by Miss Hilda Lederer, sister of Mrs. Soule, in whose honor the entertainment was given.

Miss Pope and the faculty of the Kamehameha Girls' School received their friends Saturday from 3 until 6. The terrace had been transformed into an episcopal reception room. An immense Hawaiian flag and an American flag were stretched between the two algaroba trees, and palm and ferns made the terrace unusually attractive. There, Miss Pope, assisted by Miss Albright and Miss Lemon, received their guests. The reception hall, parlors, library and lanais had been beautifully decorated with potted palms and ferns, and on the Walkiki lanai a chorus of girls sang Hawaiian melodies during the afternoon. Those assisting the hostesses in receiving and in the dining room were Mrs. J. W. Tardieu, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. E. F. Barger, Mrs. Henry Waterhouse and Miss Elvora Sturgeon.

Miss Ruth Carr and Mr. James McKee will be married in Honolulu on May 6 and will spend their honeymoon on one of the other islands.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg have taken the old Schaefer home in Nuuanu valley, where they will be domiciled for the next six months or until their home in Punahou has been remodelled. They are adding another story to the Punahou residence.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer gave a dinner Thursday to celebrate their twenty-third wedding anniversary. Their oldest and most intimate friends only were among the guests. There were about twenty present.

Mrs. Samuel Parker receives every first and third Friday at the Emma street residence.

Mrs. John Ena will leave on May 21 for Southern California, where she will join her daughters who are attending school.

Mrs. Gertrude Wilder is in Denmark with Miss Emily Judd and Miss E. P. Judd. They will go to London this month to be present at the coronation ceremonies.

Miss Anna Tucker was the Male Queen in the cantata presented by the High School at the May Day Festival, given in the Opera House on Thursday evening. And the Queen of the Evening was Taylor was the soloist whose charming voice was quite a surprise owing to its wide range. The cantata was one of the prettiest numbers given at the entertainment and the young ladies were as pretty as any school could wish for.

A party of fourteen was delightfully entertained on Sunday last at Ala, at the country place of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McGraw. The party left Honolulu on the 4:15 a. m. train, returning the same day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The day was pleasantly spent fresh and salt water swimming being popular diversions. Luncheon was spread on the lanai. In the party were Dr. and Mrs. McGraw, Mrs. Maude Gillette, Mrs. Mae Gott Smith, Miss Bird and Mrs. Lake, Miss Bates, Archibald Young, J. T. McGraw, Dr. Butler, U. S. M. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Maddux, Theodore Wores.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, accompanied by her secretary, maid and valet, departed on the steamship China for the Orient on Wednesday, after a stay of two weeks in Honolulu as a guest at the Moana hotel. The banquet given in her honor on Monday evening at the Moana by former Stanford University students was a pleasant affair.

Representative and Mrs. C. H. Dickey entertained on Monday evening at the Nuuanu avenue residence of Mrs. Grace Waterhouse in honor of Miss Cordelia Bishop of Oakland, Progressive "G" was played and the prizes won were quite pretty. The refreshments were daintily served at the conclusion of the games.

Baldwin was formerly manager of Kahu-kul plantation, and it was while living there that he first met Miss Prime, who for some months has been the guest of Mrs. Franc R. Winslow. Mrs. Winslow and Miss Prime will leave for the Coast in the Sonoma, May 7th, going direct to Miss Prime's home. It is rumored that the wedding will take place in Denver in midsummer. Mr. Baldwin is the son of Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Maui, and is one of the best known and liked young managers of the Territory.

Among the passengers for the Coast today in the Peru will be W. R. Castle, Jr., who goes direct to Boston, where he will be married. The bride to be is Miss Harlowe, of that city, daughter of an old and wealthy family. Mr. Castle's parents and other members of the family are now in the mainland and there will be a family party at the wedding in Boston. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple will leave for Europe. The honeymoon trip will last until fall, when they will return to Honolulu, to take up their residence. Their return is expected about October.

Miss Ward was the hostess at a pot supper given on Monday evening at the Walkiki residence of Mrs. S. C. Allen. About two dozen young people were present and a delightful evening was had.

Miss Marion Scott was hostess at a luncheon given on Tuesday at the Scott residence, Pensacola street. The guests were Miss Fred White, Miss Nellie White, Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Miss Gardie Macfarlane, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Miss Nellie Kitchen.

The date of the Ball Poudre has been set for May 22.

Paul Isenberg gives a luncheon today at Waiwai in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer of Kauai, who returned during the week from the mainland on the steamship China.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT

Fall From a Horse Results in Paralysis.

While Mr. L. J. Davis, of Manistee, Mich., was riding his horse near the railroad, the animal was frightened at a passing train and became unmanageable. The horse plunged and, although Mr. Davis is a good rider, the movement was so quick and unexpected that he was thrown from his saddle and struck the pavement with his head and shoulders.

He was picked up unconscious and it was at first thought his neck had been broken; but an examination revealed that this was not the case. When he came to his senses he was found partially paralyzed.

In telling the story, Mr. Davis said to the reporter of the Manistee Times: "It was three days and nights after the accident before I came to know anyone, and then I found my left side was paralyzed. I could not move even a finger or toe on my left side and my left eye was affected. A doctor treated me for three months after I was hurt but I got no better. After this had gone on for a couple of years I saw an account in a paper of how a man was cured of creeping paralysis by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I thought perhaps they would help me. And they did. I began to get better immediately and kept on taking them till I was cured. I am doing my work now without difficulty and recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to every one whom I hear complain."

Mr. Davis is a marine engineer on the tug Stevens and, although the accident took place eleven years ago, he has not had a touch of the complaint since his marvelous cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It is a reasonable claim that if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure severe cases of this nature they will readily accomplish as good results in lesser afflictions of the nerves. That this is so is substantiated by statements from thousands of people who have been cured by them. They are a positive specific for all diseases arising from a deranged nervous system or poor blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Colonel Mott Hooten of Pennsylvania was on April 21, promoted to be Major-General in the United States Army.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glanular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHRONIC and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's Word-Patented Blood Mixture blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1833. Accumulated Funds \$2,751,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR:—The presence of the horn fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So-Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours, PAUL R. ISENBERG.

So-Bos-So Kilfly



Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$ 50
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
Payable invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY MAY 6

Mr. Barrett finds Honolulu in a yielding mood and will probably get the exhibit he is after.

Why should Delegate Wilcox postpone his return till July? He might come now and not be missed in Washington.

It is noticeable that neither Cayless nor Wilcox had Governor Dole asked for his opinion of the first Territorial Legislature.

Three more cities are talking up world's fairs. J. P. Morgan ought to take hold of these enterprises and merge them.

There must now be enough dust on the Wilcox bills to fit out the Delegate when he comes home to throw some in the House Rule eye.

The American consumer wasn't long in finding a way to counter on the beef trust. Just as soon as beef went up he stopped putting it down.

Sympathy with the plight of the small Japanese traders in town will be tempered with the thought that many a poor merchant will soon renege himself as a good cook.

Miss Stone is advised to hold the profits of her lecture tour for a ransom fund. A missionary is worth a big sum in the brigand market now and Miss Stone will not be long without a successor.

The Hilo Tribune (C. C. Kennedy, Pres.) republishes as its own leading article the Bulletin's editorial about Roosevelt. Evidently word was passed along the line to read the President out of the party. But perhaps he won't go.

Cuba became a republic on the first of May. Before a great while its flag will appear on the seas. Nothing how big a fleet the business gave Hawaii in the old days, what may not be expected of the big West Indian island when its maritime business begins to boom?

In New York the cost of living has gone up twenty per cent in a year. The beef trust has raised the price of its commodity higher than it ever was before and such staples as butter are bringing a fancy price. It is not thought that supplies will come down under a twelvemonth.

Gen. Funston is not above the weakness when the clatter of his tongue earns reproof, of laying the blame on reporters. That is regarded as the easiest way out. In nine cases of ten the interview or the report of the speech is correct, or as nearly correct as one can take it in long hand. But this does not deter the man who wishes he hadn't said it from thrusting his own responsibility upon the shoulders of the press.

THE PHILIPPINES.

One of the best things that could happen to the United States, now that Cuba is practically off our hands, would be to give the people of the Philippines a chance to buy their independence for a sum equal to what that turbulent group has cost us. We bought the Philippines and a war for \$20,000,000, and the war has gone on since then. The late summer of 1898, nearly four years, have spent a billion of dollars on it, and as small guerrilla bands can always compel the presence of a great army to guard threatened points, as witness the comparative numbers of Boers and British in South Africa, we may have to spend a billion more before the Filipinos will settle down for a brief breathing spell.

The argument for keeping the Philippines is one of trade. But we haven't had to acquire Europe to get our enormous trade there. We didn't have to conquer Egypt to underbid the British on the spot for bridges, rails and locomotives. When we do business with pretty near all Europe, a beef and breadstuffs we don't have to plant our flag there first. American trade is advancing like a tidal wave washing every shore and unlike the tidal wave it is not receding. We don't have to buy its way to any great extent save and except in the Philippines, where we perhaps pay out five dollars for every dollar taken in. If we must maintain a big army and a bigger navy for the sake of holding the Philippine market, the business promises to be a losing one. There would be more money in getting out of the islands whole and taking chances with other commercial nations as we do elsewhere in keeping our traders busy.

Nor must it be forgotten that we are poaching in the old world's pool in the new. If the United States is committed to the Monroe doctrine, we had better prepare to defend it for Europe has a right to feel that a bit of prospect in South America would only be a prospect. Are the Filipinos to be left to stand for a billion dollar civil war and the risk of foreign complications added?

Finally we fear the results to the Republican party. An issue is being made for the enemy on which he will take the traditional American side. He will stand for the principles of the Declaration. He will vote as every American has been taught to believe from infancy up. It is too great an advantage for Republicans to safely give to Democrats and it is one on which the latter may base an unreasonable hope of electing a President.

To call a Philippine convention, to offer the islands at cost maintaining a protectorate while payments are coming in to reserve an option for permanent use, to free the islands from the first as we ordered the first West Indians—that was honor.

TARIFF REMISSION.

The Springfield Republican usually takes a jaundiced view of things Hawaiian, which accounts for the following sour comment.

Gov. Dole's party in Washington have a curious demand to make upon the government and Congress. What they want is the paying back to Hawaii from the United States treasury of all the customs and internal revenue receipts collected in the islands since the annexation. They point to the fact that the same kind of receipts have been remitted to the Insular treasuries of Porto Rico and the Philippines, and argue that Hawaii should be treated in the same way. It is true that from an administrative standpoint the Hawaiian Insular government has fared badly by annexation. All the tariff duties collected at Honolulu in the old days were kept in Hawaii. Those receipts now amount to \$100,000 a month, and the internal revenue taxes amount to the same sum, every dollar going to Washington. This result is that to defray local expenses the local legislature must impose an income tax of 2 per cent, and that comes especially from the rich planter class. While the precedents supplied by Porto Rico and the Philippines are being used in support of Hawaii's proposal, a cursory examination of the case shows that the Hawaiian leaders are playing rather a cheeky game. Tariff and internal revenue taxes have been paid back to Porto Rico and the Philippines to compensate them somewhat for the refusal of Congress to grant them free trade with the other portions of American territory. But Hawaii has had free trade from the start, greatly to the profit of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who worked for annexation in order to make sure of free trade. Those gentlemen display something akin to impudence in making their present request. If these national taxes are to be paid back to Hawaii they should be in justice paid back to Arizona and New Mexico for a period of 50 years.

We are not aware that "Governor Dole's party," which is the Republican party, has taken up the matter of a tariff rebate in the form that has reached Washington. That is the work of the local commercial bodies, assisted and endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco.

It is true that Hawaii has free trade with the mainland, which is quite as good a thing for the coast markets as it is for our own; but it is not as true that Porto Rico, which enjoys tariff rebates, is similarly served though by somewhat different methods. Porto Rico not only has its tariff and internal revenue collections returned to it but the mainland tariff receipts on Porto Rican goods are also applied to local Porto Rican purposes. In the final analysis this is very like free trade and it makes a practice which Hawaii naturally desires to follow.

SPREADING CIVILIZATION.

Unless it is the purpose to wait for Spain to interfere for humanity's sake in the Philippines it is time for the United States to do so. From sworn evidence given at courts martial it appears that the habit of extorting confessions by cruelty is quite as common in the army as it was in Spain under the inquisition and that trial by ordeal may be half-expected to follow. Not that our military Torquemadas use fire, instead they use water, but they use it in a way to inflict great pain and even permanent harm upon their victims. A man is tied and laid on his back and his mouth pried open with a stick. Then water is pumped into him until he is nearly suffocated, whereupon soldiers jump on his stomach or pound on it thus forcing the water from the mouth. After two experiments with this "water cure," as it is loosely called, a Filipino will confess to anything from mayhem to personal responsibility for the last earthquake. Had Weyler done anything but kill in Cuba war would have broken out six months before it did. Imagine the hysterics of the yellow journals over such characteristic Spanish barbarity," conceive the mass meetings in Boston and New York, frame an idea of Congress in action. Yet the "water cure" seems to be accepted as much as a matter of course as is the mysterious "third degree" by which the police try to get confessions from suspected criminals.

The difference between our own ethics of military investigation and the philosophy of the thumb screw and the rack is only in degree. Human nature has not changed much after all. Take the average citizen and subject him for a while to the demoralizing influence of war and his civilized disguise comes off like a garment and he is again the ravening brute of his ancient forests. The story of General Smith in the act of making Samar a howling wilderness reads like a chapter in the annals of the Duke of Alva. Kill everybody over ten, is said to have been one of his orders. A fine motto that for American soldiers engaged in the work of benevolent assimilation. It is getting so that we can't look a Spaniard in the face.

THE BRITISH MULE CAMP.

The statement of the Louisiana governor that the British are using a port in that State as a base of military supply is apparently well-founded. Since the shipping camp was established at Port Chalmers, from 150,000 to 200,000 horses and mules have been shipped for the use of the British army in South Africa. These animals are gathered broken, classified and forwarded by British officers and men who are assembled in considerable numbers at Port Chalmers for that purpose. Considering that horses and mules comprise one third or more of an army's effective strength it is clear that the markets of the United States are giving no little aid and comfort to a foreign army in the field. But that is not an offence to the law of nations. It is not in any way appraised during the Civil War. England sold millions of pounds' worth of military supplies to the South without receiving a single official complaint of the government. England had a right to load blockade runners with guns, ammunition and uniform cloth and with armaments and medical supplies and to load the right to capture those blockade runners if we could but not to call on England for redress. It was only when armed ships left British ports to prey on our commerce that an issue of equality arose and that was settled in the Alabama award. During the Franco-Prussian war American merchants shipped large quantities of arms to France and the patriots in turn got their supplies from us before the war. It is clear enough that the United States is doing nothing to help the British in their war with the Boers.

plain of so long as men are not recruited for the British service. Rather, it is a matter of felicitation that the United States is getting so much grace.

HONOLULU DAY.

The plan for a Honolulu Day, when there shall be keystone houses for the residents of the islands, and every arrangement possible made to bring visitors to the Territorial Capital, is one which deserves every encouragement. There is much of possibility in the suggestion and the plans which will be laid before the committee will be many and varied.

There has been such success with one feature of County days, in California, especially, that it might be the part of wisdom to look into it carefully before any definite plans are made. This is the Street Fair idea. The course followed in such a matter is to take a street, or several blocks of a street, and place upon the sidewalks a display of the wares of the merchants. For this purpose the awnings are extended, the road is swept and garnished until it is a perfect walk and a traffic is suspended during the time of the fair. The illuminations are especially brilliant and the results of such displays are always worth more than the expense incurred.

If such a plan is decided upon here, there might well be several blocks, partly or wholly given up to the plan. There is nothing to prevent the widening of the sidewalks from Fort Street, their using Alakea or Nuuanu exclusively for the few days, and thus the street could be given exclusively to the Fair. There are several other things which might come in under this general head, all of which have been tried and not found wanting in interest in California.

PROGRESS AND VANDALISM.

Just at the time when, with faces to the rising sun the people of Honolulu are preparing for a future which looks bright, it would seem to those who find great charm in the tropical aspect of the city, that there is a point where progress and vandalism meet. For the past few years the improvement of the city has been made with such strides that the giant Change has not looked beneath his feet to see the beauties which have been crushed out by his steps.

One by one, in the putting back of sidewalks and fence lines, there have fallen beneath the ax of the street maker great, royal palms which formerly constituted one of the greatest charms of the city. Fine trees have come down and flora of every description has vanished to make room for the cement sidewalks and the macadam streets. What may be a tropical drive straight there is threatened one of the most attractive bits of scenery that can be found along the popular drive to the beach and park.

The question is not Why but Where, for the idea once fairly grounded that Honolulu must be widened and straightened into a New England village with its straight lines, its high houses and its trim lawns along the sidewalks, what may be the accomplishment of the work of gardener and nature in scores of years past. It might be well to pause for a moment and ask the question if the ends which are aimed to be accomplished will justify the destruction of the landmarks—using the word in more than one sense.

There must be done nothing which will destroy the charm of Honolulu as a resort for tourists. It is hardly probable that the people tired of the cold and weary winters of the north will choose to come to Honolulu if the exquisite charm of the tropics is destroyed by the making of the city modern in every respect. It is already the criticism that the city is not tropical but Yankee. If there is created here a new city of bunched homes and barren drives, it must not be supposed that the title of Paradise of the Pacific will be retained. The people tired of the cold and weary winters of the north will choose to come to Honolulu if the exquisite charm of the tropics is destroyed by the making of the city modern in every respect. It is already the criticism that the city is not tropical but Yankee. If there is created here a new city of bunched homes and barren drives, it must not be supposed that the title of Paradise of the Pacific will be retained.

The changes under way and proposed will be of the greatest value in the future for without doubt there will come the time when the officials will see that it is the part of wisdom to line the sidewalks with palms and make them like the well known and popular drives of Southern California. But it is well to destroy now what has been done by man and nature in the past? Cannot there be found a way to preserve some of the beauties we have, rather than to think alone of those we are to secure in the future? Cannot for instance the Walkiki road be so widened that it will not be necessary to destroy old palms on both sides? The problem is worth trying for an easy solution at least.

Emigration to Hawaii.

The Foreign Office has ordered that the number of emigrants sent out by any one emigration company must be less than thirty per month from next May, inclusive, which is a decrease of twenty as compared with the number now allowed. The change has been caused by the increase in the number of emigrants from Japan. There are only three or four ship services to Hawaii every month and these ships cannot carry more than 200 emigrants. Besides it is not considered wise to have a large number of Japanese laborers. These considerations have brought about the issue of the new restriction—Japan Weekly Times.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

In 1881 a physician Dr. Farley suggested that mosquitoes were the transmitters of the germs of yellow fever. The profession ignored the suggestion. In Havana yellow fever continued to claim its victims as it had done for two centuries. In 1900 there were 124 cases with 210 deaths. Then came a more dramatic and startling discovery and demonstration. Dr. Farley was right and there was a mosquito and it was the Anopheles. It was on September 2nd that Dr. Farley and his assistants had captured the mosquito. Major General W. H. Henshaw, who was in command of the army medical department, made it only a few days later that the mosquito was captured. It was the same mosquito that had been captured in Havana in 1881.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Treasurer W. H. Wright will be expected back from Hawaii tomorrow. G. W. R. King is back from his first visit to San Francisco in twelve years. High Sheriff Brown will return by the Kinau today from the Volcano house. Fifteen lepers have signed a testimonial to the retiring superintendent, C. B. Reynolds.

William L. Whitney has been admitted to practice law before the United States District Court. Francis and family and J. J. Sullivan arrived from Kauai on the W. G. Hall on Thursday night.

The Elks will supply a pair of antlers to Manager Lake of the Hawaiian Hotel next Friday evening.

A Japanese primary school will be opened with ceremony at the Buddhist mission on Sunday at 2 p. m.

J. H. Boyd would like to meet the sanitary recommendations of the Board of Health but can't find the money.

The Rapid Transit Company has placed notices in all its cars warning passengers not to get on or off until the car comes to a stop.

C. H. Kleugel, engineer for the track of the Olua railway, is a visitor to the city. This is the first time he has been in Honolulu in about a year.

Some fine papayas were to be seen yesterday in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, grown by Mr. Franz Buchholz, Kona, Hawaii.

Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, has had bound the reports of births, deaths and marriages from the beginning of statistics.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been quite ill the past three days. He was improved late yesterday and it is expected that he will be out Monday.

Acting Governor Cooper will issue invitation to the United States army and navy officers in Honolulu to attend the competitive drill next Saturday, giving the event a semi-official character.

Cecil Brown, who returned yesterday from Kona, reports a satisfactory arrangement of the company's financial matters and says that the business of the plantation will go on uninterrupted until after the season of 1904, when it will probably be able to take care of itself.

A competitive examination under the rules of the United States Civil Service Commission will be held at the high school building on May 10 at 9 a. m. for the grades of sampler and verifier, a second grade customs examination, and applications for this examination will not be accepted unless received by the board by the hour of closing business on Friday, May 9.

The suit of Superintendent Boyd against the Hawaiian Tramways Company is to get rid of the rails laid between a point opposite the capitol down to Camarinon's fruit market. These rails, which constitute a double track, were laid nearly two years ago and their purpose was ostensibly for service in an electric system, the right to which the Hawaiian Tramways Company does not possess. Mr. Boyd takes the view that the presence of the rails in the street is a matter of trespass on the part of Mr. Pain.

(From Monday's Daily.)

J. I. Coke of Walluku is in the city on local business. He will return home by the Kinau tomorrow. George C. Stenmeyer came down by the Kinau on Saturday for a visit to the city. He is employed at Olua plantation.

The day school department of the Tolani College hereafter will occupy the Sunday school room in the cathedral grounds.

John Watt, manager of Honokaa plantation, with his family, left in the Peru for a visit to his old home in Scotland. He will be absent about five months.

Ralph Hamilton, for a number of years connected with the Honomu Plantation, has accepted a position with the Puna plantation as second luna.

John K. Kaunamano, once a native political leader, died Saturday afternoon and was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral taking place from the residence in Kukui street.

The Woman's Board of Missions is to meet in the parlors of Central Union church Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m. All the ladies of Honolulu are cordially invited to be present. The special occasion is the making of a thank offering.

Dr. A. G. Hodgins leaves on the Ventura tomorrow for the coast. His wife will accompany him as far as Denver, while the Doctor goes on to his old home in Toronto, Canada. Dr. Hodgins expects to be away about six weeks, and his wife will remain in Denver for a year or more.

The new parish house of St. Clement's will be dedicated this evening by Bishop Nichols. There will be in connection with the ceremony an entertainment which will bring out some of the very best of local talent. The affair will begin at 8 o'clock. The principal address will be made by the Very Reverend William Ford Nichols, Bishop of California, now in charge of the District of Honolulu.

Hilo News.

J. H. Howland has accepted the position of chief engineer of the Puna Sugar Company. Work has been begun on the rifle range near the new powder magazine at Walakaa. R. A. Lyman, Sr. returned by the last Kinau from an extended business trip to Honolulu. Miss Ivy Richardson and Miss Arrott returned Tuesday from a week's visit at Twenty-two Miles. Mrs. Sedgwick will be a passenger on the Falls of Clyde. She will make an extended visit to her old home in the East.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." S. Loxo, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects and builds up the whole system.

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LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 101,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 55,000,000

Total reinsurance 55,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Wathe convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

Hambury-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for S. S. River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company

Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: President P. C. Jones, Vice President C. H. Cooke, Cashier F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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A KNOTTY QUESTION Can Circuit Court Judges Sit En Banc?

AR three judges of the Circuit Court sat on the bench at the opening of the May term yesterday morning. Judge Robinson presiding, and more than usual interest was centered in their presence owing to the fact that the question had been raised as to whether, under the rules, the judges could sit en banc during the term. In order that the question might be settled before any case for hearing, Judge Robinson announced that the question would be discussed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the privilege being extended to all attorneys to participate in the discussion.

At 2 o'clock the courtroom was comfortably filled with attorneys, the judges at that time being in consultation. It was 2:45 p. m. before the latter appeared and took their seats. After disposing of minor matters Judge Robinson made the following announcement:

"Some discussion was to be had this morning on a question raised by this morning relative to the judges sitting en banc. I wish to say that the judges have determined that a desultory discussion of that character would be of little avail unless made under an action pending before the court, so that no discussion having that matter in view will be entertained at this time."

Having disposed of what at first seemed a knotty question, Judge Robinson proceeded to call the cases on the calendar for the conference on the bench. After setting one case for trial on Wednesday morning Judge Gear announced that he doubted whether he had any authority to hold court while Judge Robinson was sitting. He stated, however, that when the case mentioned came up for hearing, he would give the attorney an opportunity to bring up the question of whether he or Judge Humphreys had a right to hold court while Judge Robinson was presiding over the term cases. A. G. M. Robertson, of counsel in the case mentioned, stated that probably none of the attorneys in the case would desire to discuss the question.

"Well, in that case I will ask you to discuss it," said Judge Gear.

The case which has been picked out for a discussion of the question is No. 251 on the printed calendar for the May term, entitled Foo Kee Co. vs. Yoshida (K), Eld (W), and Kaminoto (K). Robertson & Wilder appear for plaintiff-appellant and F. M. Brooks for defendant-appellant.

WAITING FOR A CHECK.

While the jury waived cases were being assigned yesterday afternoon to Judges Humphreys and Gear, the case of H. McKee vs. J. F. Colburn was called up and Judge Robinson, plaintiff arose and said he was willing to have it set for trial this morning and the sooner the better. He added tentatively that as soon as the case was called he would receive a check for the amount of the claim of the plaintiff.

"The defendants have promised me a check when the case is called by you here," said Mr. Brooks, "and if possible I would like to have it called up tomorrow morning." Attorney Kaulukou objected to setting it for 10 o'clock, as he had a case in the District Court at that hour.

"How will 11 o'clock do?" inquired Judge Gear.

"I'm afraid I won't be through," replied the attorney.

"Well, then, make it 12 o'clock-noon," said the judge.

"I have to get my lunch at that hour—that's my dinner or lunch time," objected Mr. Kaulukou.

The rest of the attorneys were by this time in a broad smile and so were the judges. A compromise was effected, finally, whereby the case will be called at 1:30 p. m. when the case will be discontinued if the check is forthcoming.

CASES FOR MAY TERM.

The courtroom was crowded when Judge Robinson opened the term yesterday morning, with Judge Humphreys and Judge Gear sitting with him. The calendar contains 268 cases, divided as follows: Criminal, 24; civil, 175; jury waived, 42; divorce, 25.

The trial jurors were present, and were dismissed until 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge Robinson will hear the first case for the term.

During the afternoon assignment of cases, Judge Robinson came parleying on the part of the attorneys and the judges, it was agreed that commencing with the civil cases, Judge Humphreys was to hear all cases of an even number according to the printed calendar, and Judge Gear the odd numbers. This arrangement satisfied not only the judges but the attorneys as well. In the forenoon Judge Robinson made a division of the cases under which arrangement certain cases which were far down the list would be heard long before cases just preceding them. Judge Robinson at the afternoon session stated that his attention had been called to this matter and he felt that the division as made was manifestly unfair to attorneys and clients. The alternate arrangement resulted.

Civil cases in Judge Humphreys' assignment will be taken up next Monday.

Divorce cases will be heard on Saturdays as usual. Judge Humphreys considered this arrangement the best that could be made.

A. G. M. Robertson stated that most of the practicing attorneys had expressed an opinion that having three judges running at the same time made it difficult to keep in touch with the calendar. It was a practical impossibility for an attorney or firm of attorneys to keep four or five cases ready at a moment's notice. Furthermore, clients could not afford to leave their business to keep in attendance around the courthouse all the time. Judge Humphreys thought Mr. Robertson's suggestion a good one. It was desirable that the probate court be kept up to prevent injustice to minors and to others dependent for their bounty. He knew that when jurors were in attendance waiting for the determination of a case in probate there was a delay on the part of the judge to rush the probate matters along. He considered it a wise plan for more than two judges to be kept running, with one judge attending to chamber matters. By following this plan the interests of justice would be best subserved.

Judge Robinson stated that Mondays would be set for the hearing of probate matters.

SUPREME COURT OVERRULES.

The Supreme Court has overruled the exceptions in the case of the Territory vs. Ah Moon, carried from the Fourth Circuit Court to the Supreme Court by the defendant. Defendant was prosecuted for furnishing a poisonous drug, to wit, opium, without a license. The prosecution first moved to strike the bill of exceptions from the record on the ground that notice of its presentation in the Circuit Court had not been given as required by Circuit Court rule 11c.

The prosecution next contended that there was nothing before the court under the bill of exceptions. The Supreme Court states that the evidence is not made a part of the bill by reference or otherwise, and indeed although a transcript of evidence appears among the papers sent up, it was not even filed in the court below.

DENIES RIGHT TO SUE.

The Waikiki Land and Loan Association, one of the defendants in the suit of Sun Cowang Mau Co. against the Rapid Transit Co. et al., filed its answer to the plaintiff's complaint. Defendant admits that on December 31, 1888, one L. McCully was the owner and leased in fee and possessed of a certain tract of land containing 143.40 acres, at Waikiki, and on the date mentioned McCully let said tract to Nin Fong Wai for the term of 30 years. "The defendant, however, says it has no knowledge that the Nin Fong Wai Co. was a co-partnership formed, created and organized pursuant to the laws of the Territory and denies the truth of other matters mentioned in the complaint, wherein it is alleged that included in the 143.40 acres was the tract of 15 acres mentioned in the complaint as being possessed by the plaintiff.

The defendant sets forth that it is the owner in fee simple of all of the premises described, free and clear of all sub-leases and other incumbrances, under and by virtue of and through a conveyance from Ellen McCully Higgins and J. H. Higgins, her husband, dated February 17, 1900, to Geo. H. Barrie M. Higgins at that time being the owner of the tract in fee simple. The tract was subsequently conveyed by Paris to the Waikiki Land & Loan Association, by deed, dated July 13, 1900, and therefore the Waikiki Land & Loan Association has succeeded to the title of said Nin Fong Wai Co. Defendant alleges that the plaintiffs have no right, title or interest in or to any portion of the land named or described in the amended bill of complaint. The defendant further alleges that the persons filing said amended bill of complaint are not the persons entitled to bring suit.

Relying upon title to the premises, the defendant made a contract with one James S. McKee, one of the defendants, to construct a road across the tract, and McKee entered upon a portion of the premises, and constructed the foundation therefor. The defendant prays that the amended bill be dismissed and that the temporary injunction be dissolved. McKee, in his answer, sets forth practically what is alleged in the answer of the Waikiki Land & Loan Association.

PLAINTIFF GUILTY OF LACHES.

Albert Horner, defendant in an action brought against him by one Makalo, bill to foreclose mortgage, was victorious in the suit, Judge Robinson yesterday deciding the case in his favor. The judge ordered that judgment be entered for defendant and that plaintiff take nothing by the action, but that defendant Horner have and recover judgment against the plaintiff for his costs. In this case the plaintiff offered evidence tending to prove his case and in the absence of any defense, the evidence offered was in all respects sufficient to prove all of the material allegations of his bill. Judge Robinson affirmed that there was a testimony of the plaintiff's case tending to establish the theory advanced by the defendant, Horner, in his amendment to his answer, that the plaintiff was estopped from foreclosing the lien of his mortgage or that he had waived the lien of the mortgage as to the defendant, Horner. Because of his contention as agent or broker for the mortgagor in the sale of the mortgaged premises to defendant, Horner. The only questions to determine were whether the plaintiff had been guilty of laches, in failing to enforce his lien for a period of over fourteen years, and whether or not plaintiff's right of action is barred by the statute of limitations. In his opinion, Judge Robinson said that both questions presented should be answered in the affirmative.

COURT NOTES.

C. W. Ashford appeared on record yesterday as an attorney, after several years' absence, as counsel for the defendant in the case of W. W. Wendenburg, trustee, vs. George Markham and G. H. Cummings, now pending in the Circuit Court. Defendant, George Markham, demurs to the plaintiff's declaration in which he alleges he is entitled to the peaceful possession of premises at Kalia, set forth in a deed of trust. Defendant states it does not appear by the face of the bill of what authority the plaintiff was appointed as such trustee.

A discontinuance has been filed in the case of L. L. McCandless vs. Samuel Andrews.

Appeal has been filed by defendants from judgment of the District Magistrate of Honolulu in the cases of the Territory vs. Takie (Japanese) and Terihiro vs. Wing Sing.

George Lucas, clerk of the Court, has attached an affidavit to the bill for injunction in the case of John Kidwell vs. Frank Godfrey, stating that the cause was remanded to the Circuit Court by order filed April 1, 1902, and that defendant has filed no answer or other paper in the case. The plaintiff demurred to the court to enter a decree pro confesso.

Judge Robinson yesterday filed an order in the case of J. A. Magoon vs. Chin Kee Gnuu, appointing a receiver. The action was begun by plaintiff to cancel a lease because he left out the phrase "per month" after the amount stipulated for rental. C. F. Reynolds was appointed receiver, his bond being placed at \$2500.

Dr. Albert E. Nichols was declared a bankrupt in Judge Estee's court yesterday morning. Attorney W. S. Fleming was appointed referee in the action. Dr. Nichols appeared in court and made oath to the petition filed by him, which alleged that he was indebted to \$20,000. Judge Estee did not let him have the opportunity to state that in the future he would give rigid scrutiny to years of bankruptcy. Two cases had come before him the previous month of which he was suspicious.

The bark Albert, Captain Griffiths, which arrived from the Coast on Saturday, came down in nineteen days. The only cargo was a deer. Fisher of Liliue brought a cargo of general merchandise and a deck load of hogs, nearly a hundred of which died at sea. The Albert will load sugar here for San Francisco. She left San Francisco later than the bark Andrew Welch and Alden Bease but beat them both to port.

MASONIC GOLDEN JUBILEE 1852-HAWAIIAN LODGE-1902

SURROUNDED by friends, and with a large number of its own family circle in evidence, Hawaiian Lodge last night celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It was an occasion full of meaning for the members of the oldest lodge in point of continuous life in the islands, a lodge which has numbered among its members Kings and ministers, professional men, and toilers in the humble fields, magnates and clerks, and the filled room and the close attention to the historical features of the evening showed the significance attached to the anniversary by Masons.

It was a celebration full of oratory and reminiscence, of music and good fellowship. Hawaiian Lodge is known as a host and the Temple was filled to the doors, and out into the ante-rooms even, by the many who came to join in the congratulatory messages from sister organizations, and to enjoy the flow of reason and soul which was the marking distinction of the evening. There was not a vacant seat long before the procession of masters passed into the lodge, and the session was declared open, and the applause which punctuated the historical address of Brother Hassinger, and the laudatory one of Past Grand Master Estee showed the strength of the Masonic feeling among its people.

The Temple, with its delicate frescoes and jeweled imagery, was transformed into a tropical auditorium by the introduction of palms and mallets. Fronds of date palms arched above the jeweled emblem of the order over the chair of the worshipful master of the lodge and were met by potted plants which surrounded the rostrum on which were placed the past masters of the craft and the presiding officer.

From the electroliters above depended loops of tri-color, interwoven shades of the banners of the present and the past. From the center, beneath the "Eye," was suspended a banner inscribed "1852-1902," with the square and compass. The colors were in evidence again in the two flags of Hawaii and the Union, which draped the stand from which the speakers read. All about the room palm fronds arched against the sky-tinted walls, and about the standards supporting globes were wound mallets, which stood out against the dark woods. The decorative scheme was entirely that of Joshua Tucker.

The entire auditorium was filled with chairs, but the 275 seats thus provided were all too few for the craftsmen who gathered to aid in the celebration of the golden jubilee, the first of such gatherings that will mark the early years of the century. The audience was an impressive one, numbering as it did the most representative men in the business and professional world of the city. In this company were Kamae and Malinais, men whose Masonic life began in America and Europe, as well as those whose experiences are confined to this city. Nearly one-half the audience was made up of ladies, whose bright gowns relieved the masses of black which represented the men gathered to participate in the ceremony.

There was no hurry about the gathering, for it was in more than one sense a reception, and for nearly an hour before the session of the lodge was called to order by Worshipful Master Frederick Whitney, who was visibly affected by the occasion, and the honor which fell to him as the presiding officer of Hawaiian Lodge, the members received their friends in the outer rooms. In calling the meeting together Mr. Whitney said:

"It is a source of great pride that I have the pleasure, on behalf of Hawaiian Lodge, of welcoming so many to participate in the celebration of our golden jubilee. Masonry is of great antiquity, and its beautiful tenets have passed down to us through the corridors of time. Its principles have enriched and beautified the nobler fraternal feelings of our nature, and now in this, the twentieth century, all nations, from the crowned heads to the tiller of the soil, recognize the influence Freemasonry exercises for good and the benefit of mankind."

"In tracing back through the mists of time we find that it has always been a custom, on important occasions, to select from among the brethren those well versed in our mysteries, to interpret intelligently and wisely the various subjects selected. I am singularly fortunate as the presiding officer of this lodge in having associated with me brethren of mature intellect and wide attainments, and those selected to speak this evening I am sure you will listen to with a great deal of pleasure, in their treatment of subjects on our program selected for this evening's exercises. As the program is somewhat lengthy, I will call upon P. M. Brother Alexander Mackintosh to offer up prayer."

At the conclusion of the prayer, the Dillingham Quartet, Messrs. W. F. and Isaac Dillingham, C. E. Elston and Clifford Kimball, sang with such effect that they were recalled and compelled to give an encore.

In introducing the first speaker of the evening, Worshipful Master Whitney said that Past Master William Fessenden Allen was the oldest member of the lodge, one who had twice served as its master and whose memories of the past were full of interest. P. M. Allen said:

W. F. ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

Worshipful Master, Brother Masons and Ladies:—Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, Free and Accepted Masons, have invited you to join them this evening in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of their lodge, which occurs this fifth day of May, A. D. 1902.

It is one of the strongest characteristics of Masons that wherever a few Masons are, they at once long for a lodge, and the close fellowship, lodge meetings. This longing was particularly strong fifty years ago. Here, in a foreign land, with a small foreign population; influenced by this feeling, some of the Masons who were in Honolulu in the year 1851, desirous of having a lodge under American jurisdiction, joined in a petition to the Grand

Lodge of California for a charter to organize a lodge of Master Masons in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

This petition placed the Grand Lodge in a very unique position, as there was no precedent in all Masonic law authorizing a Grand Lodge in America to grant a charter to a lodge in a foreign country off the continent. After due consideration by the best and most talented members of the Grand Lodge, a dispensation was granted to open and organize a lodge in Honolulu, and four months later, on May 6th, 1852, a charter was granted to Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and this is the charter we now work under.

Our number, twenty-one, shows that we are one of our parent body's oldest daughters, whose now number over three hundred.

At the third annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of California, held in the Masonic hall in the city of San Francisco, commencing May 4th, 1852, and terminating May 8th, 1852, the Deputy Grand Master in his report said: "On the twelfth of January, 1852, I received an application from thirteen brethren located at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, soliciting a dispensation to open a lodge at that place, accompanying which was a letter from the honorable Secretary of State of that government, a well known brother, and highly recommendatory of the petitioners. The proper recommendation accompanying the petition being regular, I granted a dispensation to enable the aforesaid brethren to open a lodge at Honolulu under the title of Hawaiian Lodge. I cheerfully recommended that a charter be granted them at this session, as evidence is given that they are 'bright lights' in the midst of darkness."

At the meeting held May 8th, 1852, the Grand Master announced "that charters had been ordered at this communication for six lodges, among them one for Hawaiian Lodge, and the four other Hawaiian lodges were ordered during the fourth annual communication, in May, 1853, the Grand Master reported that he had issued a dispensation to R. C. Wyllie, Past Master, to install Hawaiian Lodge November 21st, 1852," and in the reports of this communication of our Grand Lodge, Hawaiian No. 21 appears for the first time with list of officers and members numbering twenty-eight, none of whom are now living.

Our lodge was for the first time represented at the fifth annual communication, May, 1854, by the Grand Secretary, Levi Stowell, since which time we have had a representative at all annual meetings of the Grand Lodge.

In consideration of our being so far from home, our parent Grand Lodge has shown us great consideration, for several years remitting our Grand Lodge dues, and freely giving us advice in our work.

Since the date of its charter, Hawaiian Lodge has been an active working lodge, has always stood for good citizenship, and has always been in all respects that would advance the best interests of the community.

We have numbered among our members government officers from the sovereign down, men prominent in all the professions, including the clergy, and our roster has always borne the names of the most prominent merchants and mechanics in the islands.

Situated as we are, in the midst of the Pacific ocean, we have had many calls on our charity, in assisting unfortunate brothers, that lodges on the mainland do not have, and I can say without boasting, that we have always responded to those calls by helping the unfortunate and in cases of death, burying the brother, and writing the absent relatives, giving what consolation we could.

That our material prosperity has increased with our age and numbers, this temple that we have built amply proves.

Fearful of tramping on our historical, who follow me I shall close by offering all brother Masons to the age of our Order, and emphasizing the fact that no order which has existed so many years in all countries, and under all governments, whether emperors, kings or presidents, without getting the ill-will of any, must be well founded on good Christian principles, and we must not have introduced into the lodge and enmity which the Order has had to contend with in former times, so I charge you, brother Masons, never to forget that each one of us has the individual duty of keeping the reputation of our Order up to its present high standard.

"Spring Time" was sung impressively and beautifully by Mrs. J. T. McDonald, the violin accompaniments by J. H. Amme and piano by Miss A. M. Whitney.

In presenting P. M. John Adair Hassinger, who made the historical address of the evening, Worshipful Master Whitney said it gave him great pleasure to introduce one who had been a prominent Mason for many years and who, next to P. M. Allen, was the oldest member of the lodge. Twice, he said, Mr. Hassinger had been called upon to fill the chair as master. Mr. Hassinger said:

Professor J. H. Amme rendered a violin selection most acceptably, accompanied by Miss Castle in her usual brilliant and sympathetic style, and was compelled to respond to an encore.

In introducing the last speaker of the evening, Mr. Whitney said it was not often that the lodge had the pleasure of having before it so distinguished a Mason as Judge Morris M. Estee. Twice, he said, he had been made master of the grand lodge from which came the jurisdiction under which Hawaiian Lodge was organized. Judge Estee was in a merry mood and told several stories during his fifteen-minute talk. He said in part:

"It does not make a bit of difference to the men of this generation whether or not Masonry comes trooping down the corridors of time, or is of modern origin. Masonry is a value for what it is. Brother Masons, you must live up to traditions. What is valued today is what you do, not what your grandfathers did. We do not think that Masonry comes down from the time of the building of Solomon's Temple. Masonry speaks a universal language. It is the only institution in the world which is known to every civilized country."

"A Mason may go to any country in the world and find that in the lodge room all are the same Masons. We have only one apology for our great big secrets—that is that our charities are done in secret. The glory of Masonry is that it cares for the widow and orphan; it watches by the bedside

of the afflicted, looks out for its poor and don't tell about it to make itself popular."

"Masonry makes a man better tomorrow than today. Masonry never does wrong to the living or to the character of the dead. There are no politics or religion in Masonry, and yet no man can be a Mason unless he believes in an ever-living God. No man can be a Mason who is not true to every relation and to every trust; no man can be a good Mason unless he devotes of his time and fortune to charity. We are bound to be loyal to our country, faithful to God and helpful to the needy. Masonry teaches the immortality of the soul, obedience as a citizen and brotherly love for each other."

"We're here for a short time and we're a long time over yonder. We are now choosing the road. Every man selects the niche he elects to fill and selects where he would worship. It matters little whether it is his home, his lodge or his church. We must be true to ourselves, whatever our belief."

Brother D. P. R. Isenberg sang very sweetly Adam's "Isle of Dreams," accompanied by Miss Von Holt. He was encored to such an extent that he had to sing again, a German song being quite as well received.

When the program was finished there was a general reception held by the lodge men, there being served punches, beer, sandwiches and salads, and it was not until a late hour that the guests of the oldest lodge departed.

GRUESOME FIND IN EMMA SQUARE

A leper stood beneath a tree in Emma Square last night, listening to the music of the band. He was an Hawaiian youth of perhaps 16 years, by name Oopa. On his face the hand of the dead disease had been heavily laid, his eyes being swollen, apparently to bursting point, and his features being disfigured by hideous blotches.

As he stood there, with the glare of an electric light falling full upon his face, a number of small boys accidentally jostled him in their play and, changing to glance at his countenance, shrank back appalled.

"Mal pake," they whispered one to another.

A mounted policeman was standing close by and one of the boys ran to him and acquainted him with his gruesome discovery. The officer immediately telephoned to the police station and the receiving clerk in turn notified Dr. Pratt, who drove to Emma Square to investigate the case.

Meanwhile the rumor of the leper at large spread among the pleasure-seekers, who shudderingly viewed the scarred unfortunate from afar.

A glance was sufficient to tell the doctor that the case was one of leprosy in an advanced stage, and telling Oopa to get into his buggy he drove him to the detention camp at Kalia, where he will remain until the leper boat Lehua makes its next trip to Mokolai.

Oopa told Dr. Pratt that he lived at Auwalimu, near the stream below the Mormon church. He said that he had lived there with his mother and the rest of his folks for years.

Asked as to why he visited town last night Oopa stated that he came in to get his hair cut and was returning home when he lingered to listen to the music of the band. A Japanese barber had cut his hair, he said.

NEW PARISH HOUSE.

The new and commodious parish house of St. Clement's parish at Punahou was dedicated last evening by Bishop Nichols. Immediately following the formal dedication by prayer, an entertainment was given for the benefit of the Hospital for Incurables, and about \$75 added to the fund to succor the unfortunate. The new parish house was opened under the most auspicious circumstances, and will doubtless prove a favorite place for recreation. Every seat was filled.

At the end of the auditorium facing toward Makiki street is a stage equipped with sliding doors and in every way suited for the purposes of entertainments. Below the stage is an apartment fitted up as a dressing room reached by a rear entrance, giving easy access from it to the stage. The latter was decorated to suggest a conservatory, parasite vines, palms, mallets and banana leaves forming the conspicuous features.

The Rev. John Osborne introduced Bishop Nichols, who said he thought it proper that the first entertainment given in the house should be for the Hospital for Incurables. After the Lord's prayer and collects, the bishop made an interesting address. The church, he said, was a shrine and was dedicated to the worship of God, and it was meet that another place should be provided where good wholesome amusement could be had. He wanted the church to foster the young people with all their desires for fun. The bishop said farewell and departed early, as he had to prepare for his departure for San Francisco today.

The entertainment was opened with a cantata, presented by the girls of the High School. This was the number which was so well received at the May Day festival in the opera house. The presentation was even better than the first and was heartily applauded. Miss Edith Rogers followed with a solo, "Still as the Night," charmingly rendered. Miss Cartwright gave a reading, descriptive of a scene in an arena where a heretic is placed at the mercy of a lion. The reading was given with splendid interpretation of the climaxes. Mr. Herize, a new-comer, pleased the audience with his baritone solo, "Marching Away." Miss Bernice Koepke rendered a violin solo in a sympathetic manner and was greeted with rounds of applause. Mrs. J. T. McDonald was especially pleasing in her cantata solo, "God's Acre." Mrs. May Mott-Smith Bird delighted the audience with her humorous recitation. The Kamehameha girls' quintet sang sweetly, and Mr. Muller rendered a pretty solo. Miss Kulamann Ward sang a solo, accompanied on the violin by Miss Ward. The number was well rendered and the Misses Ward received merited applause.

TO GROW TUATUA McVeigh Will Give Remedy Fair Trial.

Superintendent J. D. McVeigh, of the leper settlement, returned to his post of duty last night in the steamer Lehua, and he will remain at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa for two or three weeks. On the steamer, consigned to himself at Kalaupapa, was a quantity of building material, which will be used in the construction of a new house for the resident physician of the settlement at Kalaupapa. The old one, occupied by Dr. Oliver, was at Kalaupapa, too distant from the majority of lepers, who live at Kalaupapa. On stormy days it was practically impossible for the physician to respond to a call from remote parts of the settlement. Superintendent McVeigh has decided that the best thing for all concerned is to have the settlement physician as centrally located as possible.

Not the least of the dozen or more packages which the superintendent took to the settlement was a score of tuatua or anti-leprosy plants, which are to be planted in the places most favorable to their rapid propagation. Such plants are already planted there but they are not the hardy shrubs which are to be seen at the Planters' Experiment Station in Honolulu. The superintendent will watch the new ones and use the best medical care to bring them to a full growth, so that a sufficient quantity of juice may be extracted for the needs of the experiments which he will conduct among the lepers.

"The trouble so far," said Mr. McVeigh yesterday, "is that when the remedy was sent over by the Board of Health it was given out indiscriminately, and the result was that those who accepted it had about two doses all told. No good results could be expected from such use of the extract. I hope to use the remedy in a manner which will give the best results. If any can be obtained from the tuatua, I mean to keep a sufficient quantity to carry on the experiments for a long period, and give the medicine a fair and impartial trial."

The baseball fever has struck the settlement, and on the last visit the superintendent organized two teams, and partially equipped them. The settlement "league" has been formed and the two teams will swat the sphere during seven games, which have been proposed, and the winning team will capture a prize of \$20, which is already subscribed. Half was subscribed by the members of the board and the other half by the superintendent.

June 11 will not be passed by at the settlement for want of amusement. Mr. McVeigh proposes to have a day of racing and other sports. There is a splendid half-mile track there, and some good horseflesh, which needs only the incentive of a well arranged program to make an interesting day for the lepers.

For the first five months of this year only seven lepers have been added to the population of the settlement. There are now a little over 800 lepers resident there, showing that the high water mark of the disease has been reached and passed.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: "Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much better health than other children whose parents did not use this remedy. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops—Jessie Pinkey Hall, Springfield, Ala., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii."

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 5, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	80
N. S. Bach's Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	50,000	100	.....	40
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	40
STEEL				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25 1/2	24 1/2
Haw. Agric. Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	20
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	1,500,000	100	.....	20
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	24	25 1/2
Honolulu	7,000,000	100	.....	10
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	.....	10
Kahuku	5,000,000	20	25 1/2	24 1/2
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lihouehou	100,000	100	.....	10
Koloa	300,000	100	.....	10
McBride Sug. Co., Ltd.	5,500,000	20	6	7
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	.....	92 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	.....	24
Okeles	500,000	50	.....	10
Olas Sugar Co., Asst.	812,000	20	5	10
Olas Paid Up	2,500,000	20	.....	10
Oleolu	150,000	100	.....	10
Panahau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	10
Pacific	50,000	100	.....	10
Pais	750,000	100	.....	10
Peepee	75,000	100	.....	10
Pioneer	2,700,000	100	.....	10
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	65
Waialua	100,000	100	.....	10
Waipahoehoe	25,000	100	.....	10
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	10
WATERWORKS				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	10
Winterland S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	75
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	.....	10
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100	.....	10
Mutual Tel. Co.	20,000	10	.....	10
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	10
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	94
Hile R. B. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Ewa P. H. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Oahu P. H. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Olas P. H. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
SALES.				
Between Boards—Twenty-five Kibei 518.				

Muranaka, a Japanese, wanted for robbery, is at large yet and the police need him badly.

GOV. DOLE'S TESTIMONY

Short Hand Report of Committee Hearing

FOLLOWING is the Government's official report of the hearing of Governor Dole before the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, on Monday, April 14:

The committee met at 10:30 a. m., Hon. J. B. Foraker in the chair. Present: Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Hon. John M. Thurston, ex-Senator from Nebraska; Hon. R. W. Wilcox, Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, Hon. George R. Carter, member of the Territorial Senate of Hawaii, Edward S. Boyd, Esq., Commissioner of Public Lands of Hawaii, William Haywood, Esq., and others.

The committee thereupon proceeded to the consideration of the bill (S. 4456) to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election of the Territory of Hawaii; also the bill (H. R. 11997) granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, and the like, for irrigation and domestic purposes in said districts.

STATEMENT OF HON. SANFORD B. DOLE, GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The Chairman—In order that we may have it in the record, Governor, please state your full name and your present official position.

Governor Dole—My name is Sanford Ballard Dole; I am Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Chairman—I call your attention to Senate bill 4456, entitled "A bill to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election of the Territory of Hawaii," and ask you to please give us the benefit of any observations you may care to make in regard to it, whether commendatory or otherwise.

Governor Dole—The organic act provided that the first Legislature under the Territorial Government should apportion the number of Senators who should hold office for two years; and no further provision was made. The Legislature failed to carry out the act in that respect; consequently we are without any possibility of having a legal Legislature at our next term unless Congress gives us some relief. This bill is based on the principle of throwing out in each district enough Senators who received the lowest number of votes to make up this number of seven.

The only other way would be, perhaps, to either put all the names in a hat and draw out seven, or to arbitrarily select seven from the fifteen and assign them to the two years' term. The Legislature, on the last day of its session, held a joint session of both houses, in which it proceeded to do this. It voted for three men, not who should hold office for two years, but who should hold office for four years, and then it broke down. There was some discussion as to whether it was legal for the Legislature to hold a joint session, and there were some other objections, and enough members stayed away to destroy the quorum. The Legislature adjourned sine die and nothing more was done.

The only other alternative that seems possible or practicable would be to provide for an entirely new election, an election of eight Senators for four years and seven Senators for two years, and should elect Senators for four years. This bill is more in line with the provisions of the organic act.

The Chairman—As I understand it, the organic act provides that you shall have a general assembly of two houses, and that the Senate shall consist of fifteen members?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—And it provided for their election, but did not provide how it should be determined which ones should hold over?

Governor Dole—Yes, it left that to the Legislature.

The Chairman—The Legislature was to determine that, but failed to do it?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—So that the Legislature has adjourned without having determined which ones hold over and which ones go out. Now you come to Congress because you have no other means of determining it. Is that the idea?

Governor Dole—We have absolutely no possibility of determining that matter. We have no authority left to us to determine it.

Senator Mitchell—It is not intended to change the number at all, but simply to arrange how the terms shall be disposed of.

The Chairman—Yes.

Governor Dole—The terms are fixed by Congress—that is the terms are for four years the Senators being elected in installments of seven and eight, alternately, but at the beginning the two-year men have to be selected by the Legislature which was not done.

The Chairman—In this bill you have named seven Senators who shall go out at the end of the two-year term, and they are those who received the lowest vote, as I understand it?

Governor Dole—Of their respective districts.

The Chairman—That is the reason you named them?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—Have you considered the feasibility of this plan working satisfactorily? Are these Senators for instance, satisfied to have us so legislate, or would they undertake to contest our right to do so? That may not be material, but I ask simply that I

may have the information.

Governor Dole—They would not contest the right of Congress, certainly.

The Chairman—Perhaps not successfully; but I wondered what their disposition was.

Governor Dole—I think the only issue is that the Home-Rulers, for instance, would have liked to carry out their plan of arbitrarily selecting these seven men.

The Chairman—What was their plan? Governor Dole—I think their plan was to retain the majority they held in the Senate. Was it not, Mr. Wilcox? That is my impression.

The Chairman—You say the "Home Rulers" had a certain plan. That term is not very intelligible to us.

Governor Dole—There are three parties in the Hawaiian Islands—the Republicans, the Democrats and the Home Rulers. The Home Rulers are in the majority in both houses of the Legislature; and in the Senate their majority is within one of a two-thirds majority. If they could get that one, it would give them the power to carry a vote over a veto.

The Chairman—How many of these seven who are to go out according to the provisions of this bill are Home Rulers, and how many are Democrats or Republicans?

Governor Dole—In Section 2, Mr. Paris is a Republican and Mr. Russell is a Home Ruler—at least he was elected as a Home Ruler. That makes one of each of those parties.

In the Second Senatorial district, Mr. White is a Home Ruler. That makes two Home Rulers and one Republican.

In the Third district, Mr. Kanuha is a Home Ruler. Mr. Carter is a Republican and Mr. Kalaupokalani is a Home Ruler.

The Chairman—In the fourth district there is another?

Governor Dole—Yes; Mr. Kahlina is a Home Ruler.

Senator Burton—This bill would cut down the majority of the Home Rulers, would it not?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—Five Home Rulers would go out?

Governor Dole—Yes, five.

The Chairman—Is William White, of the Second Senatorial district, a Home Ruler?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—You would take out two Republicans, Paris and Carter?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—And five Home Rulers?

Senator Carter—Mr. Chairman, as I am one of the Senators, I would like to say that I do not think the Governor is exactly correct in classing Senator Kanuha and Senator Russell as Home Rulers.

Governor Dole—I said they were elected as Home Rulers.

Senator Carter—Senator Kanuha is as much a Democrat as he is a Home Ruler and has practically left the Home Rule party. There are really three parties in the field. This question was thrashed out in the lower house, and the attitude taken there was that they did not want to change the present political proportion, which is a physical impossibility when there is an odd number to select. Really, the bill provides for the removal of two Home Rulers, two Independents with Democratic leanings, and three Republicans.

The Chairman—You are George R. Carter, one of the Senators mentioned in this bill?

Senator Carter—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—I will call you to the stand directly. I simply want to get that statement in the record for purposes of identification.

Mr. Wilcox—I would like to speak about these parties.

The Chairman—I will give you a chance in a little while, Mr. Wilcox, if you do not mind waiting. I would rather complete the statement of Governor Dole, so as not to have it all broken up.

Is there anything further that you wish to say, Governor?

Governor Dole—The only other practicable way, I think, would be to call for an entirely new election of Senators. If this plan is regarded as unfair or unsatisfactory, the only reasonable thing left is to call for a new election of all the Senators, seven of them to serve for two years and eight of them for four years. After that they would be elected for four years at every election.

The Chairman—As I understand it, the party affiliations of these men have nothing to do with their being named in this bill for retirement. You were governed in drawing it by the fact that they received the lowest votes in their respective districts?

Governor Dole—Yes, that rule was adopted as a fair one.

The Chairman—Your idea being that the men who received the least votes would have been selected for the short terms if they had been so voted for?

Governor Dole—Yes.

The Chairman—What is the situation you are in if we do not do anything?

Governor Dole—We can have no Legislature.

The Chairman—They are elected for four years, are they not?

Governor Dole—Well, seven of them—seven we do not know—are substantially elected for two years, because the provision was that they should be selected by the Legislature. We would be in absolute confusion in regard to who those seven men were. It would undoubtedly be an illegal Legislature in regard to seven of the members of the Senate.

Senator Mallory—I did not understand why it is that the Legislature could not do this.

Governor Dole—Because the organic act so provides.

Senator Mallory—The organic act seems to provide for the Legislature doing it.

Governor Dole—Yes, but the Legislature has had its first session and has not done it.

The Chairman—This declined to do it, they adjourned without doing it. The Governor made that statement before you came in, Senator.

Governor Dole—They are not authorized to do it at any time in their second session.

Senator Mallory—The language is "The details of such apportionment to be provided for by the Legislature."

Governor Dole—Mr. Thurston do you remember the section of the organic act which provides for that selection?

Senator Carter—It is section 20.

Governor Dole—(Reading) "That the Senate shall be composed of fifteen members, who shall hold office for four years. Provided, however, That of the Senators elected at the first general

DEATH OF CHARLES NOTLEY, SR.

C H A R L E S Notley, one of the

oldest and most highly re-

spected citizens of the Island

of Hawaii, died at 10:20 last even-

ing at the residence of H. G. Dan-

ford, on Kinau street, at the age of

75. The funeral will take place

from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 3

o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Mr

Tompkins, of Hamakua, officiating.

Mr. Notley was an Englishman by

birth, having been born in Norfolk

county in 1826. When sixteen years

of age he left home and shipped on

a merchant vessel for Australia,

and did not see his home for his

parents until forty-three years

later, when he visited England as

a wealthy sugar planter from Hawaii.

His first voyage terminated at Hobart Town, and until 1853 he was employed in Australia. During this time he was in the first war with the Maoris. In that year he started for Tahiti. The whaler that had agreed to land him there in reality did not intend stopping at Tahiti, but, being short of men, made that promise as an inducement to obtain seamen. It was therefore only after a nine months' cruise in the Arctic that his ship touched port at Honolulu, and to this incident the Hawaiian Islands are indebted for one of its most respected citizens. Mr. Notley met here one Robert Robinson, then engaged in sawing lumber on Hawaii, and at his suggestion the seaman engaged in rip-sawing boards for shipment to Honolulu. He continued at this work for eighteen months, after which he took charge of a flock of sheep in the same locality with John B. Parker, grandfather of the Hon. Samuel Parker. During the following five years Mr. Notley accumulated a small capital of \$1100. He had in the meantime married a wife of Hawaiian nativity. He invested his savings in a tannery and worked almost day and night to save money to give his children an education. The bark for the tannery he cut and hauled from the mountains and then ground with his own hands.

In 1887 he was elected a Noble. Mr. Notley began planting in 1877 and the bulk of his fortune was made in sugar. He was a large owner in Hamakua plantation.

Mr. Notley was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1894 and sat throughout the sessions that framed the constitution promulgated on July 4, 1894. In the succeeding autumn he was elected a Senator from Hawaii, but retired the following year on account of bad health. Mr. Notley was a staunch Republican.

Deceased leaves a widow and four children. The latter are William, Charles and David Notley, and Mrs. Thomas Hughes.

as to Senators?

Governor Dole—The same, except it is provided that they shall be elected for four years.

Senator Burton—Can we pass an act saying who has been elected to the Legislature of Hawaii?

Governor Dole—No; but you can pass an act selecting from these seven men those who shall hold only for two years, I suppose.

Senator Burton—How can we do it?

Governor Dole—By passing this bill.

Senator Burton—But where do we get the authority to do it?

The Chairman—We are the source of all authority on the subject. This act is ours. We can amend it or take action under it, I presume.

Senator Burton—Yes; we might wipe out the Legislature, Senator, but could we simply say, by an act, who has been elected and who has not?

The Chairman—I am inclined to think so, but that is perhaps a debatable proposition.

Governor Dole—No, it is not who has been elected. These men are all elected. Every one admits that. The question is which of these seven men shall have a term of two years only instead of four.

Senator Mitchell—What would be the objection to casting lots, and determining in that way?

Governor Dole—Then the lots would not come right in regard to the different districts.

Senator Kearns—Could you not settle the question by drawing separately for each district?

Governor Dole—That would settle it; yes.

Senator Kearns—Would that settle it satisfactorily to all parties concerned?

Governor Dole—I can not speak for the Home Rule Party. I think Mr. Carter and Mr. Thurston are more in touch with the Republican party on that subject. It would be a great deal better to do that than to do nothing.

The Chairman—What is that?

Governor Dole—To cast lots.

Senator Kearns—Our Legislature was formed in that way. At the first general election the Senators were compelled to draw lots for the long and short terms.

Senator Mitchell—We do it here in the Senate.

Senator Mallory—It has always been the rule of Legislative bodies.

Senator Mitchell—But they can not all be drawn together, as the gentleman states, because they apply to the different districts.

The Chairman—Who prepared this bill? Was it prepared in Hawaii, or by somebody here?

Governor Dole—It was prepared by the Republican executive committee of Honolulu.

The Chairman—Very well. I think we understand the facts in regard to this matter. So far as these other questions are concerned we may have different opinions, and we can debate them after the witnesses have gone.

I will ask you now, Governor, to look at House bill 11997, entitled "An act granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala," etc., and give us the benefit of any observations you may care to make on that measure. It has passed the House, and has been sent to this committee.

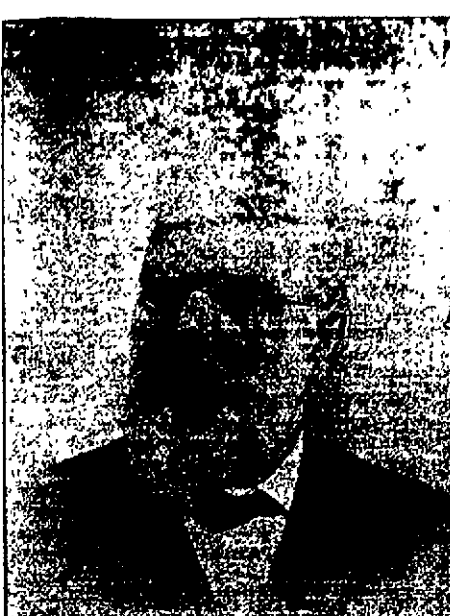
Governor Dole—I think Mr. Hitchcock sent you a letter on that subject, did he not?

The Chairman—He did.

Governor Dole—That letter contains, mainly, my points of objection. It is a complicated matter. There are some private interests which are affected, but how much we can not tell. It is very hard to tell, from the present information.

We object to the bill because, according to the last rulings of the Interior Department, the Territory has full control of this matter, and it seems to be establishing an unfortunate precedent to have Congress legislate in matters of local concern, where the local government has full authority. It would encourage constant applications to Congress in local matters by people who have private interests to subserve. We should be sorry to have that practice become regular.

Another objection is that the description of the watershed is vague and very



difficult to understand, even by one who is somewhat acquainted with the locality, as I am. It is too vague to serve as a basis for so important a franchise.

Another objection is that there is no provision for any revenue to the Territory and no provision for any protection to forests. The summit of this mountain is a natural reservoir of great value, in that the rain is constant; the soil is full of water, and gives out the water gradually, so that streams will run all through the year, even through severe droughts. If any company should ditch it or tunnel it in such a way as to drain out this water rapidly it would probably cause a very radical change. The trees would change in character and perhaps die out, and be succeeded by grass or something that would not do the work; the waters would be led off rapidly and droughts would be injurious to the streams, and probably some of them would run dry.

The company has offered to agree that if this bill passes it will rely on the Territorial Government for all water rights in the matter, and will negotiate with it and assent to all proper guarantees. The company declared that I should withdraw my opposition on such a basis, and I have considered the matter very carefully; but I think the fact of legislating on this subject in Congress is a very strong objection. It is impossible for Congress to be posted in regard to the details of a matter like this. It is a private speculation, and can be handled much better in the Islands than here.

How far-reaching these private interests are is uncertain. This is a copy of a paper written by Mr. Tuttle, who is water engineer of the Bishop Museum Estate. I am a trustee of one of these estates. These water measurements have been made with extreme nicety and care for long periods, covering months at a time in dry weather. I will not take up your time by reading this paper to you, but I will leave it here.

The Chairman—The stenographer will incorporate it in the report of your testimony.

(The paper referred to is as follows:) To the Board of Trustees of the B. P. Bishop Estate and B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: From an article in the morning paper I learn that a bill has just passed the United States House of Representatives granting the necessary lands and right of way to a corporation for the purpose of construction of a ditch line, reservoirs, etc., to lead the water supply from a portion of the Kohala Mountains into Kohala and Hamakua for an irrigation project.

As described in the act, the watershed to be drawn from would include the headwaters of the Kaula, the most westerly and main branch of the Waipio River, and all the Honokaa streams. It would also appear from the text of the bill that the proposed water diversion would be legalized and without compensation to riparian owners not making an actual use of the supply at the present time.

At the suggestion of Trustee J. O. Carter, Esq., the writer presents the following facts to your attention, to show that the passage of this bill would prove a menace to the interests of the Estate and Museum in Honokaa and Waipio supplies.

All of these streams were gauged by Messrs. Lydgate and Brunner in the mountains and at elevation of about 4000 feet above tide, during the season 1889-1890, showing an average daily flow at that time as follows:

Kaula and Kaulaiki streams for two hundred and eighty days between June, 1889, and March, 1890, 5.3 cubic feet per second. (J. M. Lydgate.)

Honokaa stream for one hundred and forty days between November, 1889, and March, 1890, 15 cubic feet per second. (W. W. Brunner.)

The gaugings of the writer were confined to lower elevations and entirely within the gulch. At an elevation of about 800 feet above tide, and approximately at the points from which the supply to be developed on your property would be drawn, the flow was as follows:

Kaula and Kaulaiki streams for one hundred and one days between September, 1901, and January, 1902, 26.9 cubic feet per second.

Honokaa streams for seventy-two days between October and December, 1901 33.1 cubic feet per second.

It will thus be seen that if the flow during the seasons covered by the writer's observation was similar to that which obtained during the previous investigations of 1889-90, there could be abstracted in the mountains 20 per cent of the Kaula water and 45 per cent of the Honokaa.

Progress made in the studies up to this date lead the writer to believe that about 65 cubic feet per second can be relied upon as a total daily supply to be obtained from the Waipio for the irrigation of the rice and taro lands now under cultivation, and for the sugar-cane interests. At Honokaa it is hoped to obtain about 18 cubic feet per second for cane irrigation.

From this you will see that the abstraction of the mountain supply as proposed by the ditch company would result, under the above assumption, in a loss of 8 per cent of the required Waipio flow and practically of all of the Honokaa. Assuming that 20 cubic feet per second is required at Waipio for crops now under cultivation in the valley, and that the remainder of the supply could be used for new interests, you will also note that the project now being detailed for the development of your water rights at Waipio would be damaged to the extent of 12 per cent.

From available rainfall statistics of 1889-90, it appears that the drought experienced at that time was far less serious and of much briefer duration than that of the season included in the gauging period of 1901-2, so that the direct stream flow comparison probably shows a relatively greater mountain supply than is the actual case. But, again, such a comparison as herein made does not and can not measure the full damage to your property which the ditch company project would produce, as a diversion of the mountain flood through ditches or other channels, enabling it to escape more rapidly than is at present the case, would surely be followed by a drying up of the springs in the gulch which now maintains the dry season flow at the low elevation, where your interests lie. The necessary storage for compensation could only be secured for your project at a very high cost, if at all, and under undesirable conditions. Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. TUTTLE,

Engineer of Water Investigation.

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1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.

1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.

1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.

1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40.

These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

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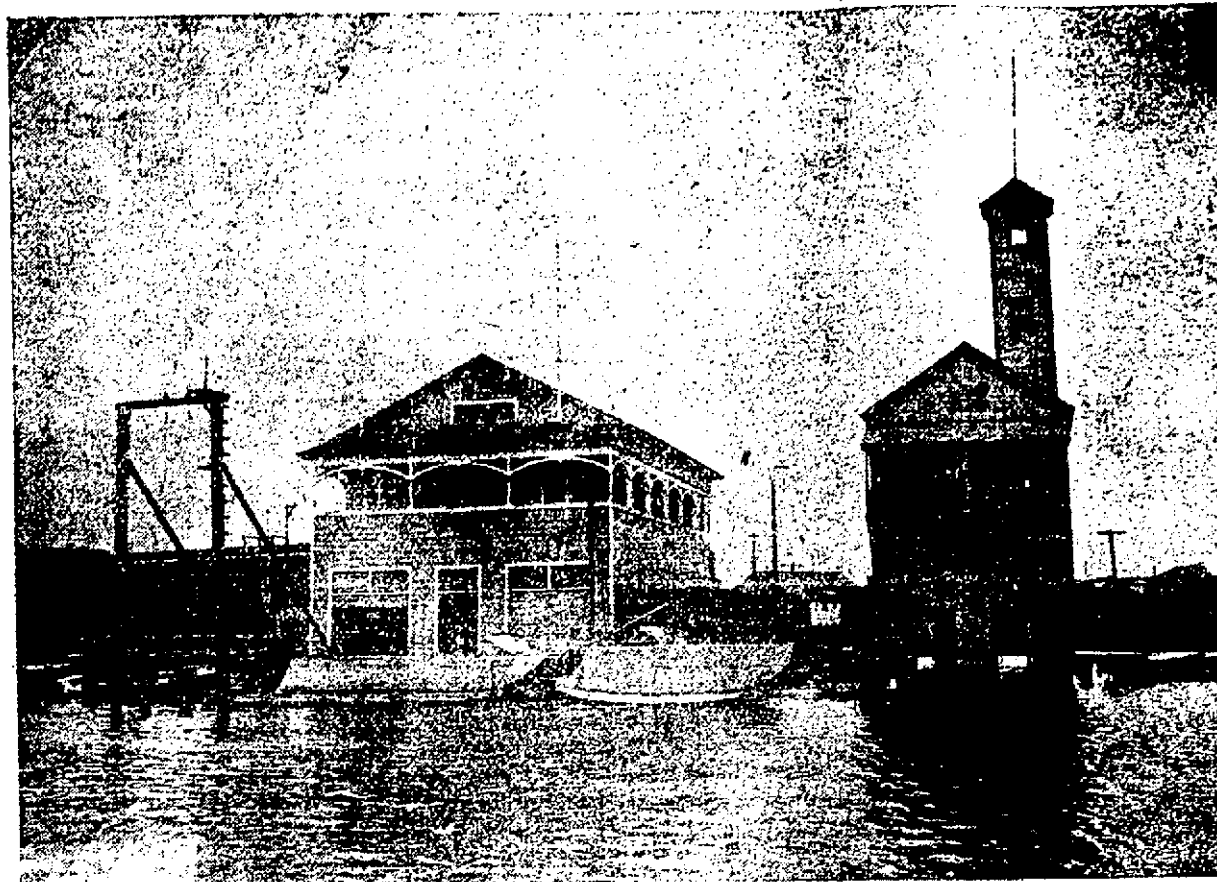
Cashier W. G. Cooper

IN SHELLS AND BARGES

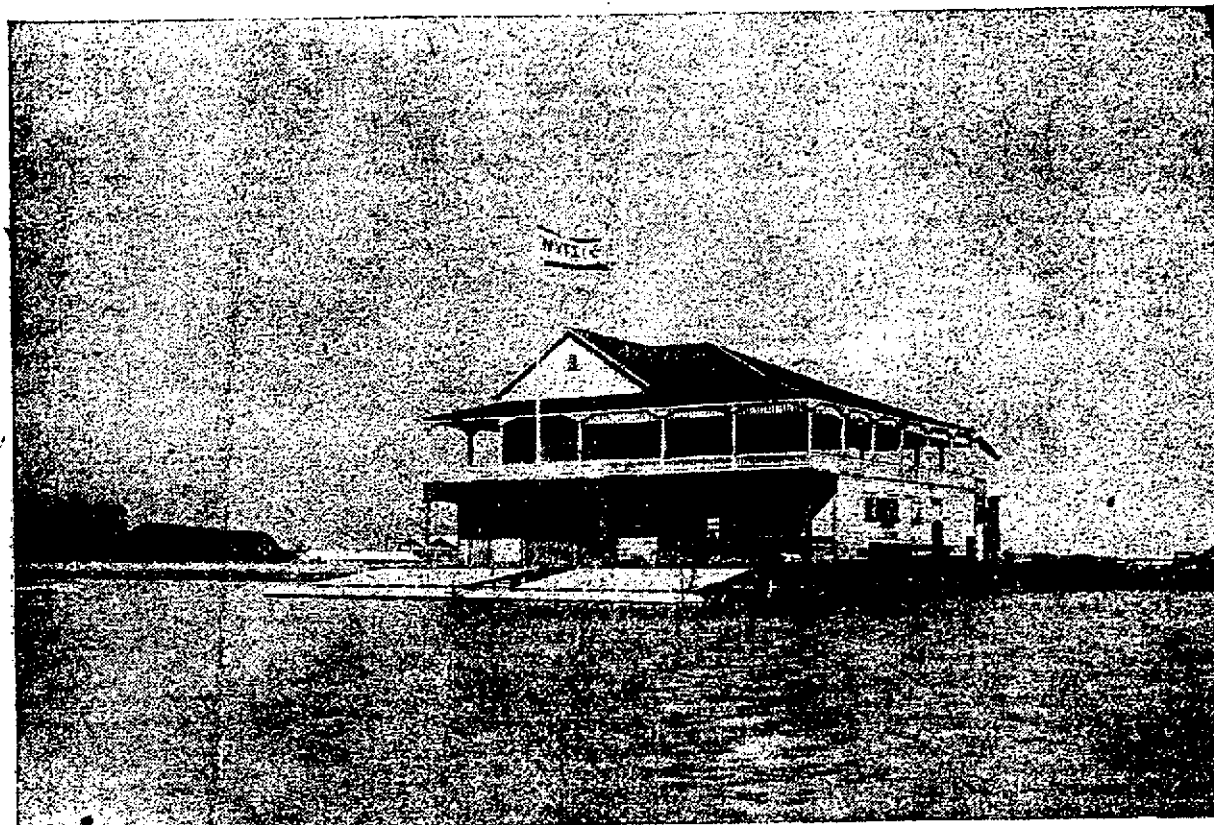
Activity Among Myrtles and Healanis.

Both the Myrtle and Healan Boat Clubs have settled down to hard, earnest work, preparing for the championship races at Pearl Harbor on the 4th of July. Daily, four or five four-oared shells, and several six-oared barges, with, of course, the ever present pair oars in which the green hands are coached, may be seen upon the harbor between the hours of 5 and 6:30 p. m., excellent work being done by both the clubs.

The Myrtles have a number of new men, some of them of great promise, while the faces of many of their old warriors may be seen in the boats, among them "Pete" Lishman, "Oily" Sorenson, "Bill" Soper and Lyle. It is rumored that the Myrtle Senior crew will consist of the above mentioned



Headquarters of the Healan Yacht and Boat Club.



—Photos by Elce & Perkins.

The New Home of the Myrtle Boat Club.

four, and if so it will be a hard one to beat, for they are tried veterans.

Just at present the chances seem to favor the Healanis for both races, as they have the victorious senior crew of 1901, in Fred Damon, Sam Walker, Dan Renear and Paul Jarret, and have only lost one of the junior crew who last July almost distanced their rivals. The three old men of this crew now rowing are Bert Webster, Harry Murray and C. H. Tracy, while among the new men there are several giving excellent promise, among them A. McDuffie, B. F. Hellborn and P. K. Raymond, any one of whom should be better than the man they have lost. There is a feeling of confidence among the wearers of the Blue that may result disastrously, for ever-confidence has lost many a race. If the Fourth was next week the result would be easy to forecast, for, judging by present form, the Healanis crews would have an easy victory, but the final struggle will not take place for over two months, and with the material at hand it is more than probable that the Myrtles may work out a champion crew.

The Healanis will be quartered on the Peninsula during the final training in the Paris premises, the same cool, commodious quarters that they occupied last year. This afternoon between 4:30 and 5 o'clock there will be a great rally of the clans at the boat-house that flies the Blue Banner, Captain Church intending to send out three four-oared crews and a six-oared barge. A crowd of the club members are going down to lend their moral support, F. J. Churuk, Carl Rhodes and A. L. C. Atkinson have been coaching regularly, while F. W. Klebahn, who will act as head coach, goes down today for the first time. It is safe to say that never before in the history of rowing has so much enthusiasm been shown, and the sight of so many crews on the water must make a great impression upon sport-loving tourists who do not expect to find anything of the kind here in these distant isles of the Pacific.

CORONATION SUMMONS.

They Are Now Being Received by British Consuls.

The official invitation to the coronation of King Edward, sent to Consul General Hoare, reads as follows: The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Imperial India and the British Colonial Possessions Beyond the Seas.

Great Thee and Command Thy Presence at the Abbey of Westminster, in the Ancient City of London, on the twenty-eighth Day of June.

Anne Dominant one thousand nine hundred and two, Anno Regni one thousand nine hundred and two on the occasion of the solemn ceremony The Coronation of the son and heir of the reigning house and prince of the blood royal Albert Edward George Plantagenet William St. Leger Henry Guelpa James Bittlinger Gower Wettin Fitzmaurice.

Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Bath, Knight of the Golden Fleece and possessor of numerous and

various other most noble and exalted titles

as
Edward VII. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.
Hæc pr amicitia nostra.

A GOOD GAME AND A BAD ONE

Get out your scorebook! Ask for your pass! Prepare to root or roast! The baseball season has begun! P-I-a-y b-a-a-w-w-l! The cold storage baseball season is ended and today the talk throughout the town is of hot grounders and scorching singles. P-I-a-y b-a-a-w-w-l! The Honolulu and the Artillery trotted the first heat of the race for the pennant at Pimahu on Saturday, and the soldiers failed to get inside the distance flag. It came very near being a shut-out for the gun-jugglers. They made their only appearance in the third when Behr was shoed home. The only real feature of the game was the total lack of press accommodations, the scribbles evidently being expected to take notes, nestling in the long grass.

The score: 123456789
H. A. C. 1790201212-23
Artillery 001000000-1
The teams were as follows:
H. A. C.—Price, 2b.; Aylett, cf.; Williams, ss.; Joy, p.; Louis, c.; Leslie, 1b.; Thompson, 2b.; Olsson, rf.; and Hansman, lf.
Artillery—High, 2b.; Smith, 2b.; Davis, rf.; Jones, c.; Gupill, cf.; Elmer, 1b.; Lieut. Behr, ss.; Bennett, rf.; and Brown, lf.

The second game was better than the first, it couldn't help being. Two such games would have caused the crowd to break into open riot. The Kamehamehas and the Malle Ilmas put up a very good article of ball, the Zebras squeaking out winners by a solitary tally. Clark held out like your Lucie Levy for his interest on the chronometer that was handed down from great-grandpa. The Kama could do nothing with him. Neither could the Malle Ilmas with Kaanoni for that matter. There were few costly errors on either side.

The score was tied up to the eighth, when Clark connected for a couple and Bush poking an unhandy one into the budge gave Clark a press ticket home, which set the greybacks scratching themselves with delight.

The score: 123456789
Kamehamehas 01000000-1
Malle Ilma 00100001-2

The teams were as follows:
Kamehamehas—Koki, 2b.; Kaaroi, p.; Anderson, 2b.; Jones, 1b.; Kekue, a. c.; Kanewani, rf.; Cockett, lf.; Harbottle, ss.; and Cockett, cf.
Malle Ilma—Osborne, lf.; Davis, 1b.; Akau, 3b.; Kiley, c.; Taylor, cf.; Jones, ss.; Tobin, rf.; Mana, 2b.; and Clark, p.

The games next Saturday are Custom House vs. Malle Ilmas, and H. A. C. vs. Pimahu.

Brockens & Dunne have filed an answer in the Rapid Transit case, stating exceptions of the firm of Sun Kwong Man Company, the vegetable farmers on the McCully tract.

ATHLETES MUST HAVE LICENSE

Attorney General E. P. Dole yesterday addressed the following self-explanatory communication to Henry S. Hapal, Registrar of Public Accounts, in reply to a request from the latter for an opinion as to whether or not the Honolulu Athletic Club was liable under the law to a license tax:

Honolulu, H. I., May 2, 1902.
Mr. Henry C. Hapal,
Registrar of Public Accounts.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your request of even date for an opinion whether the Honolulu Athletic Club is required to pay a license fee for giving performances for the benefit of the club.

Sections 779 and 780 of the penal laws of 1897 are as follows: "The Minister (Treasurer) or the Sheriff, on their respective islands, may license, for any term not exceeding one year, any theater, circus, public show, lecture, or exhibition, not of an immoral character, to which an admission fee is charged, or during which a fee is collected, upon such conditions as he or they may deem reasonable. The fee for each performance under any such license shall be five dollars. But no fee shall be charged if the Minister (Treasurer) or Sheriff is satisfied that the entire proceeds of the performance or exhibition are to be devoted to any school, religious or charitable institution, or for the promotion of art, and not for profit."

If the Honolulu Athletic Club were open and free to the public for the purposes of physical culture and development, it would, in law, be a charitable institution. I understand that the club is a private association, to which members are elected, paying initiation fees and stated dues for the privileges of the club, including athletic exercise. I think this is not sufficient to make it a "charitable institution."

Section 9 of the Civil Laws of 1897 provides that: "The words of a law are generally to be understood in their most known and usual signification, without attending so much to the literal and strictly grammatical construction of the words as to their general or popular use or meaning."

Although the development of the human body by physical training may be, in a sense, a "promotion of art," it is not so as the word "art" is "generally understood in its most known and usual signification," or according to its "general or popular use or meaning."

I am inclined to think that the law requires charging a license fee. Very respectfully yours,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General

Agricultural Seminar Meeting.

The Agricultural Seminar will meet this evening at 7:30 at the office of the United States Experiment Station, Capitol building. Jared G. Smith will tell of his trip to Hawaii and Mr. C. J. Austin will continue his discussion on the pruning of fruit trees. Mr. T. P. Redgwick will be chairman of the meeting. All members are urged to be present.

NEWS OF FAR EAST

Latest Budget of Yokohama Items.

The loss of the fire insurance companies in connection with the conflagration in Fukui totalled 420,634 yen.

Damages to mulberry leaves is reported from Kochi owing to the late snowfall and frost and the sericulturists are panic-stricken.

We learn from the Tokyo Asahi that a steamer was lately capsized accidentally in the port of Newchwang, the accident resulting in the death of a hundred persons.

The Kyobashi Sick Nurse Association has decided to despatch its members gratis in future on the request of the authorities of the places which may suffer from some natural calamity.

Yokohama will this summer have enough water as the improvements to the waterworks there have already been completed. Pipes will also be laid at Homoku, Hirayama and Kanagawa by June next.

It is said that the arrest of Mr. Mayer, former manager of the Japan Herald, cost our authorities more than 10,000 yen, which was used in cabling messages to the American Government about the affair.

All the ships of the standing squadrons, as well as twenty-eight warships and destroyers from the various Admiralties, were to have gathered at Samso on Friday, the 11th. After going through some exercises they will take part in maneuvers to be shortly carried out in the Korean Straits.

A succession of heavy snowfalls have been experienced on Mounts Nikko, Nasu, Shiohara, in Tochigi-ken, since the 10th inst. The snow has accumulated from five inches to five feet in depth. Plants and vegetables, especially the mulberry trees, tea trees and wheat, have suffered in consequence.

Mr. Tasaburo Sato, an export merchant in Yokohama, will, it is reported, export shortly a quantity of round fans made of silk with portraits of their majesties, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, as well as a picture of Mount Fuji in the background, for sale in London on the occasion of the coronation.

An ancient sepulchre, supposed to have been built one thousand years ago, has been unearthed during the course of some excavations at a hill near Kanayama in Igu-gun, Iwate-ken. Two mirrors, two silver rings, four swords and a great many gems and earthenware objects were also discovered.

Marquis Tokugawa, former Lord of Kii Province, having established a library in his residence Azabu Jigra, gave a garden party in celebration of the inauguration of the library on Saturday. The principal ex-retainers of the Kii clan were invited thereto, and the Kagura and other performances served to amuse the guests.

We hear that a large order for British flags and for ornamental flags in general made in habutae was received by a famous foreign firm in Yokohama on the 8th, and also that similar orders are continually arriving from Canada, India, and Australia. The British people seem to expect the conclusion of South African war in the near future.

A prosperous fur-seal hunt is now reported to be going on off the port of Shio-ho, Hamgyongdo, Korea. Fifteen vessels are at present engaged in the hunt, of which eight are Japanese vessels, including the Hoko Maru, belonging to the Hoko Gikai Association, while others are American and English. The Hoko Maru is said to have successfully caught thirty of these aquatic mammals in the short course of three days.

The Japanese fishers would surely have a large profit if they were only to go as far as the Pescadores. There the number of fishermen is about 5000, all natives, and they are fishing in a very primitive manner, though even thus their catch is valued at over 100,000 yen a year. The sea abounds in bonito, tai, cuttle fish, sea-perch, sphyrona japonica (Kamasu), tunny, shark, sardine and edible sea-weed. Mr. Asada, Governor of the islands, is doing his best to promote the fishery.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for necrotic weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in One Soap at One Price, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and most baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," best free of Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEYRON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

WONDER Ice Cream Freezers

The "Wonder" comes in many sizes at the following prices:

1 quart.....	\$ 2.50
2 quarts.....	2.75
3 quarts.....	3.25
4 quarts.....	4.00
6 quarts.....	5.25

Delicious ices in five minutes. Triple motion freezer uses little ice. If you haven't a satisfactory freezer there's no time like the present to make a purchase.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Eblers' Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
DORIC	MAY 8	PERU	MAY 3		
NIPPON MARU	MAY 15	COPTIC	MAY 10		
FSRU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20		
COPTIC	JUNE 3	PEKING	MAY 27		
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GALIC	JUNE 2		
PEKING	JUNE 19	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13		
GALIC	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 21		
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	DORIC	JUNE 28		
CHINA	JULY 15	NIPPON MARU	JULY 2		
DORIC	JULY 21	PERU	JULY 16		
NIPPON MARU	JULY 31	COPTIC	JULY 25		
PERU	AUG. 8	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 3		
COPTIC	AUG. 15	PEKING	AUG. 11		
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	GALIC	AUG. 20		
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 28		

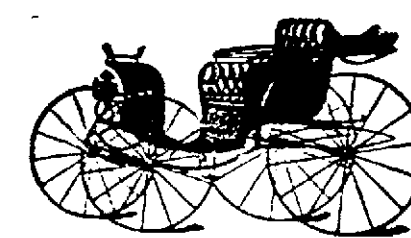
For general information apply to P. M. S. & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PRICES

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 2.

Str. Noeau, Peterson, from Kukuila, at 3:54 a. m.
 Str. Waiialeale, Pitts, from Anahola, at 4:50 a. m.
 Str. Mauna Loa, Stinson, from Hawaii and Maui ports, at 5:15 a. m.
 P. M. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from Oriental ports, at 1 p. m.
 Saturday, May 3.
 Str. Kowalei, Mow, from Koolau ports at 2 a. m., with 520 bags rice.
 Am. bark Albert, Griffiths, 15 1/2 days from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.
 Am. schr Robert Lewers, Underwood, 23 days from Port Gamble, at 9 a. m.
 Str. James Makee, Tulett, from Anahola, at 4:30 a. m., with 2500 bags sugar, at 6:30 a. m.
 Str. Nahan, W. Thompson, from Hanalei, Waialea, Elele, Koloa, Makawala, at 4:35 a. m., with 7077 bags sugar.
 Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 2 p. m., with 225 sheep, 2 horses, 75 hogs, 22 cords wood, 70 hides, 2 sacks coffee and 151 packages sundries.
 Str. Lohua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
 Sunday, May 4.
 Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
 Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Newell, at 3:10 a. m.
 Str. Waiialeale, Pitts, from Anahola, at 3:15 p. m.
 Am. bark Alden Besse, Kessel, 21 days from San Francisco.
 Am. bark Andrew Welch, Drew, 21 days from San Francisco.
 Am. schr Kallua, Heilquist, 52 days from Newcastle for Makawala, off port at 1 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, May 2.

Am. schr Helene, Christianson, for San Francisco, with sugar, at noon.
 Str. Kauai, Bruhn, for Punalu, at 2 p. m.
 Str. Iwalei, Gregory, for Kilauea, at 4 p. m.
 Str. Maui, Bennett, for Paaahu, Kilauea, Ooala, Laupahoehoe and Paaahu, at 5 p. m.
 Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Koloa, at 5 p. m.

Saturday, May 3.

S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, for San Francisco, at noon.

Sunday, May 4.

S. S. Alaskan, Baneld, for Hilo to load New York sugar, at 5 p. m.
 Am. schr Frank W. Howe, Walters, for the Sound in ballast, at 2:30 p. m.
 Str. James Makee, Tulett, for Anahola, at 4 p. m.
 Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kapaeha, Honokaa and Kukuila, at 5 p. m.
 Str. Lohua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Str. Maio, Kay, for Hanalei and Kilauea, at 5 p. m.
 Str. Kawaihi, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
 Str. James Makee, Tulett, for Anahola, at 2:30 p. m.
 Str. Lady, Moki, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
 Str. Waiialeale, Pitts, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.
 U. S. S. Albatross, Thomas, for cruise off Molokai, at 8:30 a. m.

MAKAWALA.

Arriving, May 2, Am. bark Edward May, Harrison, from Honolulu.

HILO.

Decaried—April 25—Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls, for San Francisco, with the following sugar: 5000 bags Waiialea Mill Co.'s sugar, 1500 bags Peapeake Sugar Co.'s sugar, 1500 bags Oia Sugar Co.'s sugar, 111 bags and 101 barrels of empty bottles, 1 cases of papers.

Shipping Notes.

The S. S. Alaskan took 5000 tons of sugar from here.

The Sonoma, due from San Francisco tomorrow, will bring eight days' later news and mail.

George Robertson, manager for C. Brewer & Co., will leave for Punalu on the Mauna Loa today.
 The transport Warren made the trip from Honolulu to Manila in 17 days. She had 35 cases of measles aboard when she arrived.

The wreck of the Kilauea Hou, which went ashore at Waiialea, Hilo, over a year ago, has been broken up and removed.

The steamer Alaskan shipped a number of natives as crew, many of her regular crew having left the vessel during her stay in port.

President Wright, of the Wilder Steamship Company, denies the report that the Mokoli is to be put on the Hilo-Hamakua run.

The Claudine on Sunday brought the last sugar which will come from Hamoa plantation, the concern having practically been shut down.

Through the efforts of Captain Lake, of the police department, Hilo hack drivers will probably appear in uniform at an early date.

The S. S. Albatross resumed her interrupted cruise off Molokai yesterday morning, the repairs to her reeling engine having been made. She will be away several days.

The schooner Robert Lewers, now lying at Allen and Robinson's wharf, arrived from Port Gamble on Saturday, with 200,000 feet of lumber. Captain Underwood was twenty-seven days coming down. He is accompanied by his wife and son. The schooner returns to the Sound in ballast.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's freighter Alaskan sailed from the Railway wharf at 5 p. m. yesterday. She goes to Kahului to load sugar and will proceed from there to Hilo, where she will complete her cargo. The Alaskan took about 200 tons of sugar from here. Her total cargo will amount to 12,000 tons.

Artist Farley is to be put through the mill at the Elks initiation on Friday evening. Judge Gray will have something to do with initiating the artist.

Manuel Paul, an employee at Honolulu plantation, was injured there on Saturday by falling between two moving cars. He died at the Queen's hospital.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed executors of the will of John D. Neal late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Koloa or Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 E. E. CONANT,
 JNO W NEAL
 Executors of the Will of John D. Neal
 2779—April 29—May 6:12-20

KEKIPI'S PILIKIA

A Transaction in Deeds on Maui.

MAUI, May 3.—During Wednesday, April 30th and Thursday, May 1st, an interesting case was partially tried before Judge J. W. Kalua of Wailuku. It was a civil action brought by the heirs of the late R. Mia of Pauwela to cancel a deed alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by Rev. S. Kekipi from the said R. Mia before his demise. Kekipi had a large following at Pauwela as an exponent of Christian Science and by his efforts and by means of money obtained by mortgaging the home of R. Mia, a prominent citizen of Pauwela, a church was constructed there. The money raised by the mortgage was afterward repaid. The story as shown by the witnesses of the prosecution is that Mia, when he signed the deed, was under the impression that it was a mortgage similar to the former instrument and that Kekipi on behalf of the Christian Scientists, was to use the money obtained by the mortgage to build a hospital at Pauwela and a church at Hana.

After the death of Mia and during the temporary absence of Mrs. Mia from home, Kekipi took possession of the property and still holds possession, though the furniture of the Mia family still remains on the premises. The value of the property was estimated to be \$1700 by several witnesses before the court. Geo. Hone is the attorney for the prosecution and Noah Aluli for the defense. The matter was postponed till the 22nd to obtain a desirable witness.

POLICE COURT CASE.

Monday, the 28th of April, Cyrus Green was fined \$10 by the Wailuku police court for committing a nuisance, or rather being a "common nuisance" in constructing a building three or four feet over the sidewalk line of Market street, Wailuku. The house in question adjoins the dental office of Dr. Boote. The case was appealed.

NEW GOVERNMENT BRIDGE.

The Wailuku road board have, during the week, completed a bridge over the government road of Spreckelsville, makai of the trestle work railroad bridge. This place, situated as it is in a little gully, has been the scene of frequent washouts. The present bridge is about twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, and is set firmly in rock and cement.

CLIMBED TO THE CRATER.

During the 27th and 28th of April a party of ten Maui residents visited the crater of Haleakala. They ascended the mountain from Olinda on the 27th, spent the night in the small cave near the top (some times called or mis-called "Piles Cave") and returned to Olinda on the 28th. They had a fine view of the palace of the sun and much enjoyed the outing despite the sunny showers of rain.

In the party were Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, Mrs. Lufkin, Miss Lufkin, Master Lufkin, Miss Smith, Mrs. Huntington and Miss Hyattington, all of Wailuku, and Dr. G. S. Allen and W. O. Aiken of Makawala, the latter acting as kamaaina and guide. Mrs. Lufkin, the mother of C. D. Lufkin, cashier of the Wailuku bank, is 77 years of age and bore the hardships of the journey most bravely and well. She is said to be the oldest lady that ever made the crater trip.

BOOMS ON MAUI.

Paia is booming as well as Wailuku and Lahaina. E. H. Pieper is soon to erect a large two-story hotel near the site of his present store. Fred Gansel, the Honolulu contractor, has just finished the plans. This will make the second hotel for Paia, which, in addition to its two livery stables and two public hack lines, gives or will give the village quite a town-like aspect, causing it to take rank with Wailuku and Lahaina.

A DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

Messrs. Enos and Ferreira of Wailuku have during the last week or two been dividing the cattle which they previously owned in common on their Makawala pasture lands which have also been separated into two distinct ranches. Joe Maciel will manage the Enos ranch, and Charles Brown the Ferreira ranch. Messrs. Enos and Ferreira have been associated for years together as partners in the cattle business and have together amassed comfortable fortunes. It is fitting old age creeping on their thought best for the sake of their heirs, to divide their real estate and cattle which formerly were property in common.

MATCH GAME OF POLO.

This afternoon, weather permitting, the first match game between the Wailuku and Makawala polo clubs will take place at Paia. Messrs F. F. Baldwin, W. H. Cornwell Jr., L. R. Crook, and Thompson will represent Wailuku.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During Friday afternoon, the 2nd, the Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Paia.

May Day on East Maui was a rainy one. In fact, there has been rain every day for the past week. Today it is raining quite hard in Wailuku and Makawala.

LARGE CLASS IS CONFIRMED

BISHOP NICHOLS had farewell to the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral last night at the close of his address to a class of over thirty men and women whom he had just confirmed. The distinguished churchman expressed deep regret at leaving his new made friends in Hawaii.

A very beautiful choral service was given by an augmented choir in connection with the confirming of the class, the anthem following the confirmation being of a high order. Among those who were at the altar rail to receive the blessing of Bishop Nichols and of Bishop Willis, who stood within the altar space throughout the service, were H. M. Whitney and Robert Ryckoff.

The two bishops occupied seats side by side near the altar during the first part of the service. Lessons were read by Rev. Mr. Tompkins, of Hamakua, and Rev. Canon Kilcat read the prayer service. Rev. Canon Mackintosh presented the candidates for confirmation at the altar rail. The women were robed in white and wore gauze veils. The bishop, laying hands upon each

candidate in turn, said: "Defend, Oh Lord, this thy servant with thy holy grace, that he (or she) may continue in thy favor and daily increase in thy holy spirit more and more, until he (or she) shall come into thine everlasting kingdom." Bishop Willis then arose and invoked the blessing.

In his address to those whom he had confirmed, Bishop Nichols spoke of the principles of the doctrine of the service. He said the service was such as would edify not only those who were confirmed, but those who witnessed it, and it was an opportune moment for most people to remember the time when they also knelt before a bishop to be received into the church. But there were many who did not understand exactly what it meant. He said that in discussing the rite of confirmation he was going over familiar ground. The laying on of hands after the example of the apostles is a sign of God's goodness. Some people say they do not see any particular use in the sign as expressed in the laying on of hands. Bishop Nichols put the query, Why do people in transferring a piece of property, attach a seal to the paper of record? It was a sign of the civil power of the country. The laying on of hands is a sign of the spiritual power. The bishop told an incident in a South American city where a file of soldiers were about to execute a man. An American rushed forward and, wrapping an American flag about the man, dared them to fire. One by one the muzzles of the guns were lowered and at length the soldiers marched away. What was there in a piece of cheap bunting and cheap dies that caused the rifles to hold back their missiles of death? In that bunting was a sign, the sign of a great and powerful nation; the bunting, the flag, represented the highest ideals of the nation. It was this sign for which men went forward into battle for their country's honor. Thus it was with the sign of God.

Some people say to a minister that they do not feel good enough to go to God's altar to be confirmed. The bishop said this was probably an honest opinion of one's self, but too often it was an excuse. Should one man say to another that that same man was "no good," it would mean that he was not reliable, had no integrity, did not pay his debts, and, in a commercial sense, was not to be trusted. This was the difference between a man saying of himself he was "not good enough," and others saying it of him. Confirmation did not mean that one was joining a select club. Not at all. It meant fellowship in the church of Christ.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND



HILO BOARDING SCHOOL.

Watanabe	\$0 10
J. Makukani	10
L. Cook	10
W. Kaohu	10
J. Kekela	10
Konman	10
A. Naeole	10
H. Kainoa	10
O. Laau	10
S. Kekela	25
Kawamoto	10
Ito	10
Kunihige	10
Okiraka	10
Matsumoto	10
Sogo	10
Suyama	10
Uyeda	10
Matsumoto	10
W. H. Beers	10
P. Kaananana	10
R. Pauole	10
E. Akana	10
T. Kaananana	10
D. Kaiwa	10
W. Boyd	10
J. Akau	10
C. Kailiwa	10
D. Keaweheano	10
J. Kamaikali	10
J. Joshus	10
S. Kaananana	10
M. Staples	10
G. Seitz	10
L. Kekahuna	10
J. Mattoon	10
J. Maunakea	10
G. Hapai	10
D. Naeole	10
Harold Baptist	10
Kathryn Lyman	10
Katherine Westervelt	10
Herbert Westervelt	10

HOOKENA SCHOOL.

Teachers—	
T. K. A. Amalu, Prin.	\$2 00
M. E. K. Amalu, 1st Asst.	1 00
Mrs. Katy M. Kaai, 2nd Asst.	1 00
H Class—	
Sam Toomey	15
Lydia Kaee	10
John Keala	10
Willie Kahumoku	05
Henry Kawewehi	05
Grace Keomau	05
Hannah Kaupu	10
G Class—	
Sam W. Kall Jr.	10
Benj. Liliok	05
Sam Bush	05
Maria Bush	10
Lottie Haee	10
Andy Kaapuna	05
Robert Kaawa	05

NO LOSS OF TIME

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and would rather be out of coffee and sugar than it. I sold five bottles of it yesterday to three others that could go no farther, and they are at work again this morning.—H. R. Phelps, Plymouth, Okla. U. S. A. As will be seen by the above the threshold were able to keep on with their work without losing a single day's time. You should keep a bottle of this Remedy in your home. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

F Class—

Flora Kaai	10
Benj. Kaai	10
Johnny Kaai	10
Emaline Haee	05
Joseph Kiri	05
Emma Apela	05
Emalia Nahu	05
Thos. Keale	05

Teachers and pupils of the Kaupo School, Maui.

Mr. Inaina

W. A. Yeats, Hana

Baseball club

Baseball club

Oahu Polo club

231 25

BUSINESS MEN

TO GET TOGETHER

Definite plans for the carrying on of the work of promoting an exhibition from the Territory of Hawaii at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be settled upon at a meeting to be held Friday, at which will be represented the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Planters' Association and the Builders and Traders' Exchange. This was arranged at the committee meeting held at the office of C. M. Cooke yesterday afternoon, at which every member of the committee was present except Mr. Cooke, who is still confined to his house.

When Governor Cooper called the committee to order, there were in the room Messrs. Schaefer, Dillingham, Atherton and Giffard, of the committee, and Commissioner General of the Exposition John Barrett. The meeting was decided to be a private conference and the gentlemen began their discussion of what method should be taken for the carrying out of the duties imposed by the original meeting. The range of the discussion was wide, there being nothing left uncovered, from the direction of collecting the materials for the proper display of the resources of the Islands, to the personality of the men who may be secured for the purpose of representing the Territory at St. Louis.

Commissioner General Barrett was called upon to explain the methods which are now in vogue in the mainland states and territories for the purpose of raising the funds and getting together the exhibits which will be featured during the exposition. This he did at some length and many questions were asked of him by the members of the committee in endeavor to ascertain from the experience of other states just what will be best suited for the local conditions.

The committee then discussed the plans for a central committee of direction. The trend of the talk was that there should be a permanent committee, to have the gathering of funds and the collection of the articles which are to be shown. There was only occasionally a remark which might be construed as indicating the scope of the exhibit, the first thing being considered being the matter of the handling of the work under consideration.

Matters finally reached the stage of more light being needed, and then upon motion it was decided that the various associations named should be asked to send representatives to the meeting on Friday, when the definite course will be fixed. There will be several questions which will come before the committee and the men of business, one of the first being the settlement of whether or not the members of the central committee shall be elected, and how, and what shall constitute the committee, as well as the general plans for the raising of a fund and the collection of the exhibits. The meeting will be held at 3 o'clock, probably at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

KINAU WILL BE RECONSTRUCTED

The flagship Kinau of the Wilder Company's steamer fleet, will probably start on her 2100 mile voyage to San Francisco about June 1, in command of Captain Parker of the steamer Claudine. The Kinau has reached the age when it is necessary to renew portions of the staunch little inter-island boat and the requirements of the commerce of the Islands also makes it necessary that her upper decks be made over. The company has contemplated for some time the sending of the Kinau to the coast to go into the hands of boat builders for repairs and the making of her over to suit the needs of the growing trade of the Islands. It was thought at one time that the Kinau would start on her long voyage in early February or March, but it was decided to wait until the sugar season was over before doing so. As there will be no freight carried on the trip, the vessel can store away all the coal needed without crowding her for speed. It is probable that when she is laid up for repairs the workmen will be engaged for several months on her. It is proposed to cut off everything on the vessel down to the spar deck, and then completely rebuild her until she assumes something of the appearance of the Mariposa on a small scale. The upper deck will be carried completely over the forward deck instead of leaving it exposed as at present.

DENVER ED. SMITH TO FIGHT BROWN

By the Kinau on Saturday "Denver" Ed Smith received word from the "Kali-wild Giant" that he was ready and willing to fight him. Smith leaves for Hilo tonight by the Kinau. He will be accompanied by his wife.

The battle will probably take place on the night of the 17th inst., at Honolulu Park, and Smith will return to Honolulu on the 24th.

"Denver" Ed Smith will be ready to meet Gordon, the Camp McKinley man, who recently issued a sweeping challenge to box anyone in Honolulu twenty-five rounds, on the night of May 16. He undertakes to stop him in six rounds for the entire gate receipts. If the artilleryman means business a communication addressed to The Advertiser office will receive attention.

Smith will attend to Billy Woods as soon as he has disposed of Messrs. Brown and Gordon, and the go between the two big "heavyweights" will probably be arranged for June 14. Woods is at present working for a local firm of shipping masters.

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Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, (Lott's Fountain) San Fran.
 Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Gleaners' lawn party at the Lowry residence on Saturday realized the sum of \$112.

F. Wicks of Buenos Ayres has written to Miss Teulira Henry of this city for a quantity of the tuatua leprosy remedy.

Miss Lydia Kamal, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Chas. Copp of Makawala, was married on Thursday to John Stanley Rollison of Honolulu.

The rules of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit in effect May 5 were presented to the attorneys yesterday in pamphlet form. There are 29 rules.

Members of the Board of Health were guests yesterday of General Passenger Agent Fred C. Smith of the O. R. & L. Ry., a trip being taken to Waialea.

Ewa plantation claims the record for the largest turnout of sugar in one week. The record is given as 1222 tons, or 17 1/2 tons more than the weekly output of Oia.

High Sheriff and Mrs. Brown will return from Hawaii on May 10. They were recently at the Volcano House, and were also the guests of Julian Monarrat at Kapaeha ranch.

H. P. Baldwin has presented Kappelmeister Berger and the band with \$100 in token of his appreciation of their services on Maui. Each of the 25 men and two women of the band received \$2 apiece when division was made.

Articles of association have been filed in the Treasurer's office by the Kohala

Investment and Commercial Company, Limited, with a capital of \$1,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$10 each and the privilege is asked to increase it to \$3,000,000. The objects are to engage in agricultural work, acquire lands, deal in merchandise, etc., and to operate and own steamships. The officers are: John Hind, president; Robt. Hall, vice president; E